REGISTERED No. 70—1872.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,626.—New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, JULY 18, 1873. Subscription in Advance. { For a Year.....Rs. 42 / For Six Months ..Rs. 24 } Including Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale :—

One Year, in advance	Rs. 42
Half Year ,,	,, 24
Three Months ,,	,, 14
One Month ,,	,, 5

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* is now delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address Up-country.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do	,, 2 8
Third do	,, 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	,, 0 2½ As.

a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

on the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship ABYSSINIA, 1,129 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander A. Gray, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 24th July 1873, at 4 P.M.

Leave BOMBAY	July 1873. 24	Leave Negapatam	August 1873. 6
,, Carwar	26	,, Madras	8
,, Cochin for Narrakal	30	,, Coconada	10
,, Alleppy	30	,, Vizagapatam	11
	August 1873.	,, Bimlipatam	11
,, Tuticorin	1	,, Chingalpore	12
,, Colombo	2	False Point	13
,, Galle	3	Arrive CALCUTTA	15

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

During the South-west Monsoon, viz., from 17th May 1873, to the end of August, it is uncertain whether communication can be maintained with the ports of Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, and Cochin, the Steamers will however call at these ports, weather permitting. Passengers for the Malabar Coast can be landed at Mangalore, six miles south of Cochin whence they may proceed by back water to stations on the Madras Railway.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Busreh, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BHAREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

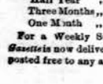
The s.s. BURMAH, 1,081 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander T. Sanders, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 30th July, 1873, at 2 P.M.

Leave BOMBAY	July 1873. 30	Leave BUSREH	August. 1873. 18
,, Kurrachee	Aug 3	,, Fao	18
,, Gwadur	4	,, Bushire	21
,, Muscat	6	,, Bahrein	22
,, Bunder Abbas	10	,, Linga	24
,, Linga	10	,, Bunder Abbas	27
,, Bushire	12	,, Muscat	28
,, Koweit	14	,, Guadur	30
,, Fao	14		Sept. 1
,, Mahamerah	14	,, Kurrachee	2
Arrive BUSREH	16	Arrive BOMBAY	5

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will during the S. W. Monsoon despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY, and an Extra Steamer every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock.

The days of departure during the fair Season commencing from 22nd September will be FRIDAY and MONDAY.

The Steam-ship EUPHRATES, 803 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. Melville, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 19th July 1873, at 2 P.M.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander G. Betts, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd July 1873, at 2 P.M.

The Steam-ship PENANG, 1,862 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander F. Cotton, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 26th July 1873, at 2 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

"WILSON" LINE.

LIVERPOOL *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

TO LEAVE ABOUT 25TH JULY.

THE fine Steamer VIRAGO, 1,860 tons, 250 H.P., (nominal), has excellent accommodation for First Class Passengers only, and will carry a Surgeon and Stewardess.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY, exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had, on Board:—

To LIVERPOOL .....Rs. 500

For passage apply to

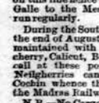
GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, July 5, 1873.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL.



THE Steamer ARETUSA, 1,280 Tons, will be despatched for Trieste, via Suez Canal, on or about the 26th July 1873. This Steamer has only limited accommodation for a small number of Passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

(Including a liberal Table, exclusive of Wine and Liquors, transit through Egypt, and free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage.)

	Cabin.	Deck with Food.
To Trieste	£40	£19-0
To Port Said	£30	£14-6
To Suez	£28	£13-7

Children under 3 years of age, Free; above 3 and under 10 years, Half Fare.

Cargo taken for Trieste, also for Venice, Constantinople and Odessa, Aden, Egypt, England, and the Continent generally.

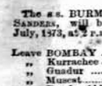
For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Manager.

Bombay, Elphinstone Circle, 10th June 1873.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)



ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave.

GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	£4	Including Wines.
Suez	32	22	8	
Port Said	38	24	9	
Alexandria	39	25	9-10	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles(transhipment at Genoa)	52	35	14-10	Without Food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Next Steamer from Bombay :—

ARABIA, on FRIDAY, 1st August 1873.

INDIA, on MONDAY, 1st September 1873.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,

Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 6th November 1871.

G. NICOLL & CO.,

BOOT AND SHOE-MAKERS,

30, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY, AND EAST STREET, POONA,

Have always on hand a very select Stock of Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Boots and Shoes.

FOOT BALLS! FOOT BALLS!!

FOOT BALLS!!!

JUST RECEIVED, SUPERIOR FOOT BALLS with VULCANISED INDIA RUBBER BLADDERS, warranted to stand any climate, and leather cases of the best material and workmanship.

ROWLAND & Co.,

SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT, 19, Meadow Street, and Rampart Row.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Friday, the 18th July, 1873, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. KHEDIVE, (3,747 Tons, and 600 H.P.), Captain J. D. Steward, will LEAVE for SUEZ, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Venice, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Havre, Liverpool, London and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEO. F. HENRY,

Superintendent P. & O. Company.

Bombay, 14th July 1873.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 28th July, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. MALWA, (2,903 tons and 450 H.P.,) Captain George Hyde, R.N.R., will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Friday, the 25th July.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 14th July 1873.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF COTTON.

On MONDAY, the 21st instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, in David Sassoon's Building, Colaba, on account and at the risk of Messrs. Killick, Nixon and Co. and by order of Mr. Becherdass Ambaydass :

34 Bales of Cotton marked by Messrs. Killick Nixon, and Co.

The Bales will be sold under the condition to give the customary and damaged allowance of 84 lbs. per bale.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 18th July 1873.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE AND COMPANY, No. 12, APOLLO STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 19th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, in Apollo Street, Fort, the following Goods, viz. :—

An invoice of porcelain toys, in great variety, with and without domes of sizes, toilet bottles, handsome flower vases, silvered glass dessert sets, a few dozens eau de cologne, lashings for whips, several unserviceable water-proof coats, lamps, pictures, sundry goods, &c.

A quantity of Grey and coloured piece goods, consisting of shirtings, madapollams, jaconets, chintz, dhoties, &c.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 18th July 1873.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 19th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a large quantity of Grey and Colored Piece Goods, &c.

Few articles of Furniture such as Tables, Chairs, Couches, Side board, Dressing and Washing Tables, Wardrobe, Presses, &c.

AT 1 P.M.

A powerful Black Persian Horse with Palanquin Shigram nearly new lined all through with Morocco leather, the Horse goes well in single and double Harness.

A powerful Bay Australian Mare.

One Grey Arab Horse.

One Cow and Calf.

One Goat and Kid.

BENNETT & Co

Bombay, 18th July 1873.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON, & CO., No. 28, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT GRANT ROAD, NEAR TWO TANKS.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 19 h day of July 1873, at 4 P.M., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the Official Assignee with the consent of the Mortgagee Thacker Pairaz Luckanee and In Re Dyall Mathoora, an Insolvent, Mortgagor, the whole of his right, title, and interest in the following landed property, viz. :—

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate and lying at Grant Road, in the new Town, in the sub-district of Mazagon, bounded on the east by Government Public Well, on the west by the property of Gunnoo Tooka an, on the north by the said Grant Road, on the south by the Public Sweepers' passage, and the said ground contains by admeasurement 1350 square yards, be the same little more or less, and is registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under No 4,944 and the house is registered by the Collector of Assessment under No. 35.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Official Assignee, High Court, or to the Undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 18th July 1873.

THE NEW HATS introduced by J. ELLWOOD & SONS, also their PATENT AIR CHAMBER HATS and REGULATION HELMETS, can be had in every variety, of

BRIGGS, BRYMER, & Co.,

98, GRACECHURCH STREET, E.C. LONDON.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA, The best remedy for ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION, and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for *regular* use in Warm Climates.

DINNEFORD & CO., CHEMISTS, LONDON,

And of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

N.B.—Ask for Dinneford's Magnesia, and use Dinneford's Friction Gloves and Belts.

Agents—TREACHER & Co., Bombay, Byculla, and Poona.

BENTON AND JOHNSON,

MANUFACTURERS OF

GOLD AND SILVER THREADS

Of every description, for the

INDIA AND CHINA MARKETS,

Imitation Gold and Silver Threads, Braids, Lametta Tassels Laces, &c., &c., &c. Also all kinds of

MILITARY AND NAVAL ACCOUTREMENTS.

2 inch	Rich Gold Lace	13s. 0d. per yard.
1½ inch	,, ,,	12s. 0d. ,,
1¼ inch	,, ,,	10s. 0d. ,,
1 inch	,, ,,	8s. 6d. ,,
¾ inch	,, ,,	7s. 0d. ,,
½ inch	,, ,,	6s. 0d. ,,
¼ inch	,, ,,	4s. 6d. ,,

Cheaper qualities made from 3s. to 9s. per yard. Gold Bullions for embroidering, 8s. per oz. Gold Lametta, according to length, from 7s. 3d. to 8s. 6d. per oz. Gold Tracing Braids, 10d., 11d., 1s. 4d., 1s. 9d., and 2s. 3d. per yard.

63, KING'S CROSS ROAD, LONDON.

5-oz. Tea Lead, £27 10s. Per Ton.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

The Public are CAUTIONED against the unfounded statement, frequently made, "that the composition of CHLORODYNE is known to Chemists and the Medical Profession." The fact is, CHLORODYNE was Discovered and Invented by Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (ex Army Medical Staff), and so named by him, and it has baffled all attempts at analysis by the first Chemists of the day. The method and secret of the preparation have never been published. It is obvious, therefore, that anything sold under the name, save Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE, is a spurious imitation.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood stated that Dr. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the Inventor of CHLORODYNE.

REMEDIAL USES AND ACTION.

This invaluable remedy produces quiet, refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the system, restores the deranged functions, and stimulates healthy action of the secretions of the body, without creating any of those unpleasant results attending the use of opium. Old and young may take it at all hours and times when requisite. Thousands of persons testify to its marvellous good effect and wonderful cures, while medical men extol its virtues most cordially, using it in great quantities in the following diseases :—Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Colics, Coughs, Asthma, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Whooping Cough, Cramp, Hysteria, &c.

EXTRACTS FROM MEDICAL OPINIONS.

The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians, as of J. J. Davenport, that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was CHLORODYNE.—*See Lancet*, Dec. 31, 1864.

From A. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay.—"CHLORODYNE is a most valuable remedy in Neuralgia, Asthma, and Dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health, after 18 months' severe suffering, and when other remedies had failed."

Dr. Love, Medical Missionary in India, reports (Dec., 1865) that in nearly every case of Cholera in which Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE was administered, the patient recovered.

Extract from *Medical Times*, Jan. 12, 1866.—"CHLORODYNE is prescribed by scores of orthodox medical practitioners. Of course the world not thus far singularly popular did it not supply a want and fill a place."

CAUTION.—None genuine without the words "Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

Sole Manufacturer.—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, GREAT RUSSELL ST., BLOOMSBURY, LONDON.

Sold in Bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d.

F. BRABY AND CO., LIMITED, FITZROY WORKS, EUSTON ROAD, LONDON,

MANUFACTURERS OF

IRON BUILDINGS AND ROOFS, VERANDAHS IN EVERY DESIGN, WROUGHT IRON TANKS IN ANY FORM AND SIZE,

GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON, ZINC ROOFING, SHEET AND PERFORATED ZINC, WROUGHT IRON WORK OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS MADE TO ORDER.

Estimates submitted on application.

The Company having recently made large additions to their premises and machinery, are in a position to execute orders with great promptitude.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW READY,

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The Bombay Gazette Overland Summary, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12

Single Copy..... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

NOW READY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE,

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains:—

A Specially-Written Market Report.

Freight Report, &c.

Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.

Comparative Summary of Exports from Bombay, up to date, as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1863 and 1870 respectively.

Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month and the same period as far back as 1863 and 1870 respectively.

Share List and Rates of Exchange.

List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and of arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week.

Annual Subscription in advance .....Rs. 10

Single Copy..... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

CARRIAGE EXAMINER.—REQUIRED the B. B. and C. I. RAILWAY a competent European as CARRIAGE EXAMINER acquainted with the duties. Salary about Rs. 120 per month. Apply to LOCOMOTIVE SUPERINTENDENT, Parell Works.

C. CURREY,

Agent B. B. and C. I. Railway.

Bombay, 16th July 1873.

THE COLABA COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the COLABA COMPANY (Limited) will be HELD, at the Registered Office of the Company, in Elphinstone Circle, on SATURDAY, the 26th instant, at 3 o'clock P.M., (instead of THURSDAY, the 24th instant, as previously advertised,) to transact the following business, viz. :—

Firstly.—To confirm the following Resolution passed at the last Meeting held on the 9th July instant :—

"Whereas it is proposed to wind up voluntarily the Colaba Company (Limited) under the provisions of the Indian Companies' Act 1866, and to transfer or sell its business and property to a New Company to be formed under the same name, but with a more extended field of business.

"It is resolved that the Liquidator or Liquidators who shall or may hereafter be appointed to wind up the Colaba Company (Limited) shall have authority to transfer or sell to a New Company, to be formed under the same name, the whole or any portion of the property and business of the said Colaba Company (Limited), in consideration of receiving compensation or part compensa ion for such transfer or sale such number of shares in the said New Company as the said Liquidator or Liquidators shall think proper for the purpose of distributing the same among the members of the present Colaba Company (Limited), rateably in proportion to the shares held by them in such last mentioned Company."

Secondly.—To pass Resolutions—

1.—That the Colaba Company, Limited, be wound up voluntarily under the provisions of the Indian Companies' Act 1866.

2.—That the Liquidators of the Colaba Company, Limited, when appointed, be authorized to purchase the interest of any Shareholder dissenting under Sect. 175 of the Indian Companies' Act 1866, either out of the cash in the hands of the Company or out of moneys to be raised by mortgage or sale of any portion of the Company's property.—Dated this Seventeenth day of July 1873.

REMINGTON & Co.,

Secretaries and Treasurers.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned :—

GERMAN WINES from Diehl Bros. & Co., Mayence-on-Rhine, in one Dozen Cases.

Niersteiner	,,	Rs. 24 per dozen.
Liebfraumilch	,,	28 ,,
Johannisberger	,,	34 ,,
Steinberger	,,	41 ,,
Sparkling Hock	,,	33 ,,
Sparkling Moselle	,,	33 ,,

STYRIAN WINES from Kleinaschegg Bros. Graz.

Muscatel Styrian Champagne	in 1 doz. cases	... ,, 32 per dozen.
,,	Pints ,, 2 ,,	... ,, 31 ,,
,,	,, ,,	... ,, 16 ,,

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.

Bombay, 16th July 1873.

D. S. KEMP & CO'S TOILET LUXURIES.

FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR.

A few Drops on the Tooth Brush form a delicious substitute for TOOTH POWDER : it thoroughly Cleanses and Whitens the Teeth, is an effective disinfectant, and leaves an abiding fragrance in the mouth.

PER BOTTLE, Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 4.

EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE.

This most agreeable of all Toilet Preparations immediately arrests the loss of Hair, and if used according to the Directions will *ensure Health to the capillary system during a long life*. It contains no cantharides or other irritant ; but acts by protecting and assisting the natural processes.

PER BOTTLE, Rs. 1-4 and Rs. 2-8.

Both of the above are shown in the BOMBAY EXHIBITION.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,

7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG,

MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

JUST LANDED PER S.S. ASSYRIA AND ABYSSINIA,

COCONADA CHEROOTS,

OF VARIOUS SIZES.

BURMAH LUNKAS.
BABINGTON do.
SEDANS.
LEISURE HOUR.
DOLLY VARDEN.

PONDICHERRY CHEROOTS AND CIGARS,

"Indiana" Cigars, No. 1 and No. 2.

"Long" Cheroots.

IN BOXES OF 100 AND 200.

A FRESH STOCK OF TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS.

THOMPSON'S MUSTER, PRIME QUALITY.
DAWSON'S MUSTER, PRIME QUALITY.
MADURA'S No. 1 and No. 2.
BLUCHER'S No. 1 and No. 2.
NOBLE'S PRIME.

DINDIGUL CHEROOTS AND CIGARS.

OF SELECTED TOBACCO,

No. 1 ; No. 2 ; No. 3 ; No. 5.

RECEIVED, PER SS. BOKHARA.

A SUPERIOR QUALITY OF MANILLA CIGARS.

FORTIN	No. 1.
FORTIN	No. 2.
CAVITES	No. 2.

SAMPLES OF CHEROOTS FORWARDED POST FREE ON APPLICATION.

FOR SPECIAL PRICE LIST APPLY TO

J. NEUBERG.

LIVER PILLS FOR INDIA AND THE COLONIES.

DR. KING'S DANDELION and QUININE LIVER PILLS (without Mercury), are the best remedy for Bile, Wind, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Spasms, Giddiness, Heartburn, Nervousness, Gout, and all disorders of the Stomach and Liver. They combine mildness in operation with the most efficacious effects, and as an aperient cannot be surpassed. Manufactured by JAS. ROBKE, 47, Mortimer Street, London, W., and sold all over the World by most Chemists and Medicine Vendors, at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s.

RIMMEL'S CHOICE PERFUMERY, Ihlang-Ihlang, Vanda, Henna, Jockey Club, Frangipane, White Rose, Violet, Tea, Coffee, and other sweet Perfumes.

Rimmel's Lime Juice and Glycerine, the best preparation for the Hair. Glycerine and Windsor Soap. Violet, Rice, and other Toilet Powders.

Rimmel's far-famed Toilet Vinegar. Aquadenting for the Teeth. Photochrome, to supersede Hair Dye. Fancy Crackers.

Eugene Rimmel, Perfumer to H. R. H. the Princess of Wales, 96, Strand, 128, Regent Street, and 24, Cornhill, London.

Sold by all Perfumery Vendors throughout the world.

LAMPS! LAMPS!!

FOR

KEROSINE, PETROLEUM, PARAFFIN.

WRIGHT AND BUTLER,

MANUFACTURERS AND EXPORTERS,

BIRMINGHAM.

Photographs and iBooks on application. Greatly improved designs. American Burners if desired. Chandeliers in great variety. Patentees of the celebrated

"ECLIPSE."—NO CHIMNEY BURNER!

All Orders must be sent through an English House, or accompanied by 60 days' draft.

NOTICES.

FRERE LAND AND PIER COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the TRANSFER BOOKS of this Company will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY, the 9th instant, to WEDNESDAY, the 23rd inst., inclusive.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,

Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 8th July 1873.

FRERE LAND and PIER COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the FRERE LAND and PIER COMPANY (Limited) will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, at No. 1, Rampart Row West, on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd instant, at 3 P.M., for the following purposes :

1. To receive the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts to 31st May 1873.
2. To elect Directors in the place of R. A. Dallas, Esquire, LL.D., and Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee, Esquire, who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Directors,

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,

Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 15th July 1873.

THE VICTORIA COTTON GIN AND PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the NINTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above COMPANY will be held at the Company's Office, Umjud Bagh, Broach, on MONDAY, the 21st July 1873, at 4 o'clock P.M., for the transaction of the following and any other business that may be brought before the Meeting :—

1. To receive the Directors' Report on the working of the Mills during the past season.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect Directors in place of those retiring.
4. To appoint an Auditor for the current year, and to fix his remuneration.

By Order of the Directors,

GREAVES, COTTON, & Co.,

Secretaries and Treasurers.

Broach, 7th July 1873.

THE ALBERT GINNING COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the THIRD ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above COMPANY will be held at the Company's Office, Umjud Bagh, Broach, on MONDAY, the 21st day of July 1873, at 5 o'clock P.M., for the transaction of the following and any other business that may be brought before the Meeting :—

1. To receive the Directors' Report on the working of the Mills during the past season.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect Directors in place of those retiring.
4. To appoint an Auditor for the current year, and to fix his remuneration.

By Order of the Directors,

GREAVES, COTTON, & Co.,

Secretaries and Treasurers.

Broach, 7th July 1873.

"THE NORTHBROOK GARDEN."

GOVERNOR GENERAL RECEPTION FUND.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE OF HER MAJESTY'S BENCH OF JUSTICES FOR THE RECEPTION OF H. E. THE VICEROY OF INDIA.

Copy of Resolution passed by H. M.'s Bench of Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay at a Quarterly Meeting held at the Town Hall on the 9th October 1872.

John Connon, Esq., Chairman.

Proposed by Captain W. Walshe—

"That in contemplation of the approaching visit to Bombay of His Excellency the Viceroy of India, a Special Committee of this Bench, composed as follows :—

* * * * * * *

be appointed (with power to add to their number), whose duty it shall be to draw up and present, in the name of the Bench, a loyal Address to His Excellency by Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace on behalf of the City of Bombay. The Committee also to consider what steps should be taken by this Bench to prepare a fitting reception for His Excellency the Governor-General on his arrival in Bombay."

This was seconded by the Chairman, and Captain Walshe's name having been added, the Resolution was carried.—*Carried unanimously.*

Committee :—

The Chairman of the Bench of Justices.	Hajee Ismail Hajee Hubeeb, Esq.
The Municipal Commissioner.	Dhurumsee Poonjabhoy, Esq.
The Hon. Mr. Gibbs.	Ahmedbhoy Hubbeebhoy, Esq.
The Hon. J. A. Fortes.	Dr. Bhau Daji.
H. Maxwell, Esq.	Muncherjee Hormusjee Cama, Esq.
The Hon. Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., C.S.I.	Lukhmidas Khimjee, Esq.
Sir A. D. Sassoon, C.S.I.	Merwanjee Framjee Panday, Esq.
The Hon. Munguldas Nathoobhoy, C.S.I.	Morarjee Gokuldas, Esq.
The Hon. Narayen Wasudewjee.	Hormusjee Bomanjee Wadia, Esq.
Nowrozjee Shapoorjee Bengalee, Esq.	Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengalee, Esq.
James Taylor, Esq.	Varjeewundas Madhowdas, Esq.
Colonel H. Hancock.	Mahomed Ali Rogay, Esq.
Captain W. Walshe.	Cassumbhoy Dhurumsee, Esq.
Dossabhoy Framjee, Esq.	Hormazjee Ardaseer Hormarjee Wadia, Esq.
Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Esq.	Nusserwanjee Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Esq.
Captain G. T. Robinson.	Tapidas Vurjee, Esq.
Captain G. F. Henry.	Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee, Esq.
A. M. Gubbay, Esq.	J. F. Mott, Esq.
Charles Currey, Esq.	Henry Astley, Esq.
Henry Forman, Esq.	Framjee Nusserwanjee Patel, Esq.
J. F. Mott, Esq.	Nusserwanjee Maneckjee Petit, Esq.
Henry Astley, Esq.	Venkyekrow Juggonathjee Sunkersett, Esq.
Framjee Nusserwanjee Patel, Esq.	Kessowjee Naique, Esq.
Nusserwanjee Maneckjee Petit, Esq.	
Venkyekrow Juggonathjee Sunkersett, Esq.	
Kessowjee Naique, Esq.	

In order to give effect to the proposals made by the Special Committee of the Bench, the Sheriff of Bombay convened a Public Meeting of the Inhabitants of Bombay, in the Town Hall, on Monday, the 4th November 1872, at five o'clock P.M.

The Meeting having been opened by the Sheriff,

It was moved by J. Connon, Esq., and

Seconded by Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengalee, Esq.,—

"That the Sheriff of Bombay do take the Chair."—*Carried unanimously.*

The Sheriff having taken the chair accordingly, the following Resolutions were passed :—

Proposed by J. Connon, Esq.,

Seconded by Venayekrow Juggonathjee Sunkersett, Esq.,—

"That this Meeting, having heard with much satisfaction of the intended visit of the Viceroy of India to Bombay, desires to record its sense of the honour to be paid the City, and to express on behalf of the inhabitants at large their loyal welcome to His Excellency on this his first State Visit to the Western Presidency."—*Carried unanimously.*

Proposed by Dr. T. G. Hewlett,

Seconded by The Hon'ble Narayen Wasudewjee,—

"That this Meeting, having taken into consideration the steps to be adopted to commemorate the visit of the Right Hon'ble Lord Northbrook, Viceroy and Governor General of India to Bombay, approves of the proposal made by the Special Committee of the Bench of Justices that a voluntary Subscription List be opened with the New Bank of Bombay, Limited, under the name of 'The Governor General Reception Fund.'"—*Carried unanimously.*

Proposed by Captain W. Walshe,

Seconded by Dr. Bhau Daji,—

"That the application of the Governor General Reception Fund be committed to the Special Reception Committee appointed by H. M.'s Bench of Justices with a view to the formation of a Public Garden, to be called the 'Northbrook Garden' on such a site in the Native Town as shall be hereafter decided on by the Committee in commemoration of the visit to Bombay of The Right Hon'ble Lord Northbrook, Viceroy of India."—*Carried unanimously.*

Proposed by Varjeewundas Madhowdas, Esq.,

Seconded by Captain Robinson, I.N.,—

"That the thanks of the Meeting be given to the Sheriff for his able conduct in the chair."—*Carried unanimously.*

The following amounts have already been subscribed :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
H. E. the Right Hon'ble Lord Northbrook, G.M.S.I., Viceroy and Governor General of India	5,000	0	0
H. H. Maharao, Shree Mirza Rajay Pragmuljee, G.C.S.I., Rao of Kutch	2,000	0	0
H. H. Maharaja Fatehsinjee Jowansinjee of Edur.	1,000	0	0
H. H. Mohubut Khanjee, K.S.I., Nawab of Joonagur	1,000	0	0
H. H. Jam Shree Vibhajee, Jam of Nawanugur	1,000	0	0
H. H. Rawul Shree Tukhutsinjee, Thakore Sahib of Bhownuggur	1,000	0	0
H. E. Nawab Seedun Yakoot Khan, Chief of Janjira	1,000	0	0
Nawab Sir Salar Jung, G.C.S.I.	1,000	0	0
Sir A. D. Sassoon, C.S.I., Kt.	1,000	0	0
Dhurumsee Poonjabhoy, Es

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THURSDAY, 17TH JULY 1873.

EXCHANGE on London closes for the mail at slightly weaker rates.

Government Securities are firm at our quotations.

Bank Bills, 6 months' sight.....1s. 10¾d. 1s. 10 15/16d.
Credit Bills, do. .....1s. 11 1/16 to 1s 11¼d.
Documents, do. .....1s. 11 5/16d.
Bank Bills, 3 months' sight.....1s. 10¾d.
Credit, do. .....1s. 10 11/16 to 1s. 10¾d.
Documents, do. .....1s. 10 13/16d.
Bank Bills, demand .....1s. 10 5/16d. to 1s. 10 11/32d.

On Calcutta Bank Bills, 60 days' sight. 99½ to 11/16d.
Do. demand 100 3/16

On Madras, 30 days' sight 99½
Do. demand..... 99½ to 15/16

On China House Bills, 60 days' sight, 231.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent. ... ...at 111½ to 111¾
Four & half per cent.' ... ...105½ to 107.
Four per cent. ... ...104½ to 105
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan) ...106
Five per cent. Debenture Loan, 1866-67 ... ...102½
15 years' Debenture Loans 102½
10 years' do. do. 105
5 years, do. do. 103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate ...112
Do. Do. Market Rate 112
New French Loan 5 per cent. fully paid up of 1871 and 1872 92
New French Loan instalment paper of 1872..... ...94
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117) per Bond ....115.

Rates of discount at New Bank of Bombay—
Loans on Government Paper on demand ..... 4½ per cent.
Fixed Loans on do. to 3 months' ..... 5½ ,,
Do. do. over 3 do. ..... 6½ ,,
Do. on Merchandize ..... 7½ ,,
Cash Credit do. to 3 months' ..... 6½ ,,
Do. do. over 3 do. ..... 6½ ,,
Do. do. ..... 7½ ,,
Bank Bills ..... 6½ ,,
Mercantile Paper ..... 8½ ,,

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each ... ...Rs. 10-5-6
Carolas 290
Mexican Dollars 222
Five-France Pieces 221½
Bar Silver... ... ... 105½ to 107½
Gold Leaf 15-11-6
Bar Gold 10 oz. English 100 touch 16-14
Australian Gold ... ... 100 touch 16-13

FREIGHT REPORT.

THURSDAY EVENING.

FREIGHTS.—More enquiry for steam to Liverpool. Rates are now firm at £2-6-3 to £2-7-6. By sail rates are unchanged.

London { Cotton ..... / Cases ..... / Seeds ..... } No ships.
Liverpool { Iron Ships Cotton ... £2 5s. 0d. / Wooden Ships ,, ... £2 2s. 6d. to £2 5s. 0d. / Myrabollams ..... £1 18s. 0d. nominal. / Coir bills ..... 80 15s. 0d. nominal. / Seeds ..... £1 15s. 0d.
Havre ... { Cotton..... / Coffee..... } No ship.
Overland Steamers—
Venice ..... £2 10s. 0d. nominal.
Trieste ..... £2 10s. 0d. to £2 15s. 0d. nom.
Liverpool ..... £2 10s. 0d.
Havre Cotton ..... £2 15s. 0d.
Liverpool via { Wheat ..... £2 5s. 0d. to £2 7s. 6d. / Seeds ..... £2 5s. 0d.
Suez Canal... { Cotton £2 5s. 0d
China ... { Steamer Cotton ... Rs. 22 per ton. / Opium ..... Rs. 25 to 30 per chest. / Sailing Ships ..... Rs. 4 per bale nominal.
Calcutta ...Salt ..... Rs. 3½ per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay ..... Rs. 15 port charges.
Mauritius ..... Nothing doing.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

SPECULATIVE demands for Dhurumsey Spinning shares at Rs. 1,775. Colaba shares went down to Rs. 1,515. Other shares steady.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nomi. value ₹ ea.	Paid up.	Last divi-dend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank.....	90
28,000	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,430
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New ...	7[illegible]
10,000	500	100	5 p.ct.	Do 2nd Rs. Issue	275
5,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,120
10,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	275
40,000	2811	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	410 nl.
40,000	200	all	Nil.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	180
80,000	250	125	4 p.ct.	National Bank of India..	121
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	475

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£20	319-20	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consoli. dated Stock	236 xd
.....	£20	109-15	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	156
.....	£20	43-10	do.	Ditto	
.....	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,125
.....	£18	196-5-1	do.	Do. New Shares	

LAND COMPANIES.

6,000	3,000	all	Rs. 77	Colaba Land Co.....	1 515
2,000	15	all	Nil.	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	94
750	2,000	2,000	30p.a.	Mazagon Land	900
2,00	1,000	all	15p.a.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	415

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

500	1,000	all	5..p.a	Alexandra Spinning	1,450
500	2,500	all	100*	Alliance Spinning	2,670
200	2,000	all	...	Bhownuggur M. & P. Co.	1,800
900	1,000	all	20*	Bombay United	1,150
1,000	150	150	25*	Broach Mills	240
2,500	2,000	all	...	Dhurumsey Spinning.....	1,775
110	2,000	all	200p.s	Great Eastern	2,275
750	1,000	all	...	Jewraj Ballo Mills	1,160
2,500	1,000	all	140p.s	Manockji Petit's	1,285
900	1,000	a	40 p.s	Morarjee Spinning	1,210
800	2,500	all	150p.s	Oriental	3,200
400	2,500	400	216p.s	Royal	2,450
500	1,000	all	...	Soonderdas Spinning.....	1,325

* Per share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	150 p.s	Akbar Cotton Press Co...	1,850
200	2,000	1,100	150do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee....	775
250	3,000	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.....	215
150	12,000	11,000	100 ps.	Apollo Press Co.....	6,300
200	2,000	all	200 ps.	Bombay Press Co.....	1,365 *
200	500	all	50 p.s	Do New.....	375
350	1,000	1,000	100 ps	Broach Cotton Co	775
100	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company.....	1,20
500	1,888	all	40 *	Colaba Press Co.....	5,10
350	9 000	all	250ps.	Gaut India Press Co....	2,700
150	8,500	all	500 *	Fort Press Co.....	5,000
300	2,000	1,800	75 ps	Framji Cowasji Press Co.	450
300	1,000	all	200 ps	French Press Co	710
200	6,000	6,000	225 ps	Hydr ulic Press Co.....	2,200
250	5,00	1,465	75 ps	Imperial Press Co	825
200	4	350	45½ ps	Mofussil Press & G. Co..	720
150	2,500	all	250 ps	Prince of Wales Press....	2,100
200	1,000	all	...	Sassoon's Press Co.....	800
400	850	750	135 ps	Scinde Press Co.....	450
100	1,000	750	...	Scinde and Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited.....	1,075
225	2,000	1,000	Rs. 80	Victoria Press, Madras...	1,075
150	850	all	8 p.ct	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co.	800
450	...	...	...	Volkart United Press Co..	975

* Per share for the half-year.

SALES AND PURCHASES.

PIECE GOODS.

The Market remains very quiet, and prices in some instances are slightly weaker. The following are our closing quotations: —

Grey Shirtings 40 in. 39 yds. 6 lbs. at Rs. 4 3 0 to Rs. 4 3 6
,, ,, 40 in. 39 yds. 7 lbs. at Rs. 4 11 0 to Rs. 4 12 0
,, ,, 40 in. 39 yds. 8½ lbs. at Rs. 5 11 0 to Rs. 5 13 0
,, ,, 45 in. 39 yds. 6 lbs. at Rs. 4 3 0
,, ,, 45 in. 39 yds. 7 lbs. at Rs. 4 14 0 to Rs. 4 15 0
,, ,, 45 in. 39 yds. 8 lbs. at Rs. 5 9 0 to Rs. 5 9 6
,, Printers 26 in. 30 yds. 3 lbs. at Rs. 2 3 0
,, Madapols. 32 in. 24 yds. 3 lbs. at Rs. 2 2 3 to Rs. 2 2 6

The undermentioned sales are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday :—

750 pieces Grey Printers 26 in. 30 yds. 3¾ lbs. at Rs. 3 0 0
1,000 ,, ,, Shirtings 40 in. 39 yds. 8½ lbs. at ,, 5 12 0
500 ,, ,, ,, 45 in. 39 yds. 6 lbs. at ,, 4 3 0
1,500 ,, ,, Madpols. 32 in. 24 yds. 3 lbs. at ,, 2 2 3

COTTON.

Owing to the somewhat encouraging accounts from home, the market here has acquired little strength, and a larger business has been done at an advance of Re 1 to Rs. 2 per candy from the lowest point. The following are our closing sales :—

Oomrawuttee ..... at Rs. 188 to 190
Akote ..... at ,, 192 to 194
Broach ..... at ,, 198 to 208
Hingunghaut ..... at ,, 212 to 215
Dholleran and Bhownuggur ..... at ,, 184 to 189
Sawgmeer ..... at ,, 192 to 195
Compta ..... at ,, 178 to 180

The following purchases are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday :—

100 candies Barsee (W. S.) ..... at Rs. 180
500 ,, Veerungaum (W. S.) ..... at ,, 168 to Rs. 172
25 ,, ,, ... at ,, 174
25 ,, ,, ... at ,, 175
100 ,, ,, ... at ,, 175
50 ,, ,, ... at ,, 176
100 ,, ,, ... at ,, 176
100 ,, Bhownugger ..... at ,, 188
25 ,, Wudwan ..... at ,, 181
150 ,, ,, ... at ,, 180 to Rs. 182

YARNS.

6,000 lbs. Medio No. 50's (to arrive) .....at as. 16½ per lb.
3,000 lbs. ,, No. 60's (,,) .....at as. 19 3/16 per lb.
18,000 lbs. Turkey Red No. 40's .....at as. 24½ per lb.

METALS.

The Market continues very firm, and Yellow Metal has advanced Re. 1 per cwt. The following sale has transpired :—

50 cwt. Yellow Metal Bronzes.....at Rs. 48 per cwt.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVAL.

July	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
16	Ellora (s).....	Fraser	Suez, July 4th.

DEPARTURE.

July	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
17	Calcutta (s).....	Henderson, ...	P. Gulf via Kur.

The barque Annie, Smith, to Moulmein, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The steamer Euphrates, to Kurrachee, was entered out for loading yesterday.

DAILY IMPORTS.—17TH JULY.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

John Adamson s, 50 kegs soda, Mahomedally Lookmanjee.

FROM LONDON.

Virago s, 11 cases hardware, Cooper's Leading Agency; 211 cases kerosine oil, Hugh D Fisher & Co; 3 cases snuff-boxes and 2 cases gun caps, Ebramjee Abdool Hoosein; 6 cases hardware, Tyabally Dawoodjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—17TH JULY.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

William Woodbury, 50 bales cotton, H Clason & Co; 73 cases cardamoms, Soonderdas Mooljee.
Sir Charles Napier, 220 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co; 20 bales cotton, Perl Cassels & Co; 450 cwt bones, Edward Bates & Co; 300 bags linseed, Rolli Brothers.
Aretusa s, 25 bales wool, Damodar Heerjee; 304 bags wheat and 96 bags linseed, Stearn Hobert & Co; 300 bags linseed, Pamoo Versee & Co; 170 bags linseed, Mashoorudas Mathoo; 46 bales cotton, Motilall Rathi; 52 bales cotton, Munsee Dewjee; 100 bales cotton, Wallace & Co; 100 bales cotton, Ramputtab Laya; 300 bales cotton, George Lockhart & Co; 150 bales cotton, Nanseranjee Manockjee & Co; 50 bales cotton, H. Clason & Co; 300 bags linseed, Mathoordas Nathoo.
Virago s, 3,400 bundles coir yarn, M Lallbhoy; 6,800 bundles coir yarn, Mugeebhoy Ootumchund; 33 bales wool, Pragjee Vusta; 307 bags wheat, L G de Souza; 65 bags galls, Soonderdas Mooljee; 870 bales coir yarn, Stearn Hobart & Co.

FOR LONDON.

Khedive s, 255 pieces E teeth, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy; 139 pieces E teeth, Munsook Koober.

FOR GENOA.

Arabia s, 116 hogsheads cocoanut oil, Volkart Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Arabia s, 114 hogsheads cocoanut oil, Volkart Brothers.

FOR SUEZ.

Khedive s, 1 bundle shawl, Hajee Atta Oolla.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—JULY 16.

Jackson, Captain, Bengal General List, Cavalry, on leave, from Rawulpindee.
Wilkinson, Lieutenant, 33rd Regiment, to join, from England.
Smith, Major, Bengal 8th Regiment N.I., on leave, from Fyzabad.
Walker, Major, Bengal 17th Regiment N.I., on leave, from Meean Meer.
Dyke, Captain, 108th Regiment, on leave, from Deesa.
Kennedy, Col, Royal Engineers, from leave, from Europe.
Hand, Major, Madras 44th Regiment, to join, from Bangalore.
Longcroft, Lieutenant, Madras Royal Engineers, to join, from Bangalore.

DEPARTURES.—JULY 16.

Hand, Major, Madras 44th Regiment, to join, to Kamptee.
Longcroft, Lieutenant, Madras Royal Engineers, to join, to Kamptee.

GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 15th July 1873

The undermentioned officer, having completed twenty-six years' service, to be Lieut-Col from the date specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Staff Corps—Maj Charles Payne Barras, 3rd July 1873.

The undermentioned officer, having completed twelve years' service, to be Cap by Bt, from the date specified :—

Lt Edward Vincent Stace, S C, 1st July 1873.

The following reversions in the Ordnance Department are ordered :—

Acting Sub-Condr George William Saunders to revert to Mag azine Serjt from the 11th ult, consequent on the return from furlough of Sub-Condr Robert Warner.

Acting Sub-Condr William Wilson to revert to Magazine Serjt from the same date, consequent on the reversion of Acting Sub-Condr Saunders, Storekeeper, Gun Powder Factory.

Acting Condr Jeremiah Kelly to revert to Sub-Condr, and Acting SubrCondr James M Keene to Magazine Serjt, from the 25th ult, consequent on the return from furlough of Conductor John Boyle.

Capt F M Hunter, Acting First Assistant Resident, Aden, performed the duties of Second Asst Resident, in addition to his own, from 6th to 27th May 1873.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

The appointment of Khan Saheb Manekjee Nusserwanjee Nanavuti to be second class, third grade, Subordinate Judge of Sirpur, in the Khandesh District, to have effect from 1st Dec. 1872.

Mr. H. L. Cameron, Acting Supt. of Police, Broach, was, after his having delivered over charge of his appointment to Mr. H Scannell, permitted to remain a special duty at Broach from 9th to 28th June 1873. Mr. Cameron availed himself of the subsidiary leave granted to him in Government Notification of 14th May 1873 from 29th June 1873.

Mr. C. E. Frost, Supy Asst. Collr, in the District of Tanna, is appointed to be a Mag of the First Class, under Section 37 of Act X. of 1872.

Azum Nilkunt Bhaskar, Acting Head Karkoon to the Mamlutdar of Chandore, in the District of Nasik, is appointed to be a Mag of the Third Class, under Section 37 of Act X. of 1874, and is invested with the following additional powers :—

1. Power to hold inquests (Section 135.)
2. Power to entertain complsinants of offences in cases in which he has jurisdiction to try (Section 141.)
3. Power to issue order to prevent obstruction, &c. (Section 518.)
4. Power to issue order prohibiting repetition of nuisance (Section 519.)

Lt E V Stace, Acting Second Assistant to the Political Resident at Aden, assumed charge from Capt F M Hunter of the Office of Cant Mag at Aden on the 1st July 1873.

The Hon the Chief Justice of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature has been pleased to grant an extension of leave of absence, on medicial certificate, for one month, from the 1st instant, to Mr. Jamsetjee Rustomjee, Asst Translator and enterpreter, High Court.

The Hon the Chief Justice has also been pleased to grant privilege leave of absence for three months, from the 4th inst, to Mr Goolam Mohideen, Arabic and Persian Translator and Interpreter High Court.

The Hon the Governor in Council is pleased to confirm the appointment made by the Hon the Chief Justice of Mr. Kazi Mahomed Ismail Chilmai, to act for Mr. Goolam Mohideen during his absence, or until further orders.

Under Act XIII. of 1859, the Hon the Governor in Council is please to appoint Mr. R B Worthington, Mag of the First Class in the District of Khandesh, to exercise the powers vested in a Magistrate of Police by the said Act.

Under the provisions of Section 19 of the Bombay Civil Courts Act XIV. of 1869, the Hon the Governor in Council is pleased to invest Mr. S N Tagore, Acting Senior Asst Judge of Belgaum for the detached Station of Kulludghee, with all the powers of a District Judge within the part of the Belgaum District forming the Collectorate of Kulludghee.

Under the provisions of Section 17 of Act X. of 1872 (the Criminal Procedure Code) the Hon the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr C B Izon, Acting Joint Judge in the Tanna District, to be also a Joint Sessions Judge in that District for the disposal of such cases as the Sessions Judge of Tanna may make over to him for trial.

Mr A H Spry, Acting First Asst Collr of Ahmednuggur, acted as Cant Mag at that place from the 15th April to 7th May last, both days inclusive.

Azum Ramchundra Bullal, Head Karkoon of Taluka Hoongoond, in the District of Kulludghee, is appointed to be a Mag of the Third Class under Section 37 of Act X of 1872, and is invested with the following additional powers :—

Power to hold inquests (Section 135).

Power to entertain complaints of offences in case in which he has jurisdiction to try (Section 141).

Power to issue order to prevent obstruction, &c. (Section 518).

Power to issue order prohibiting repetition of nuisance (Section 519).

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

The Ex Engr for Irrigation, Khandish, is appointed a Member of the Khandish District Local Fund Committee.

Mr. H. A. Acworth to be Supy Asst to the Collr of Poona.

The unexpired portion of the furlough for one year granted to Mr. H. A. Acworth, C.S., from the 11th March 1872, and subsequently extended to six months more by the Secy of State is cancelled from the 9th inst.

Mr. W. E. Waite, Asst Supt, Revenue Survey and Assessment, Gujerat, in charge City Survey and Enquiry Office Broach, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months.

Mr W T Cole, Collr of Customs, Kurrachee, was allowed subsidiary leave from 14th to 19th May 1873, both days inclusive.

Mr J R FitzGerald, Supy Asst Collr, Belgaum, acted as trade Asst Conservator of Forests in that District, from the 24th Dec. 1872 to the 23rd January 1873.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

(IRRIGATION BRANCH.)

Bombay Castle, 12th July 1873.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr F R Griffith to be Acting Ex Engr for Irrigation, Satara.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr Mirza Hairat is confirmed as Professor of Persian in the Elphinstone College, and is also appointed Hindustani Translator to the Educational Department.

Messrs. G. Norman and W W Loch respectively delivered over and received charge of the Office of Second Asst Collr and Mag First Class, Ahmednuggur, on the 14th inst, in the forenoon.

Ramdass Shevakram is appointed a Municipal Commissioner for the Town of Indapur, in the Poona District, vice Ganpatrao Mahadhew Nadgowd, deceased.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail. closes.	After-packet.
United Kingdom	July 18 ...	3-30 P.M. ...	4-30 P.M.
Kurrachee	,, 19 ...	11 A.M. ...	12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee..	,, 20 ...	11 A.M. ...	12 A.M.
China	,, 28 ...	4-30 P.M. ...	No after packet.
Mauritius, Reunion, &c.....	Aug. 1 ...	3-30 P.M. ...	4-30 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company leave Bombay during the second half of the current year.

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 3-30 P.M. Newspapers, Books, and Patterns, up to 1-30 P.M.

Registered Letters up to 1 P.M. Letters presented for registration after that hour will be received up to 3 P.M. on payment of an additional fee of 2 annas on each letter. The additional fee to be paid in stamps affixed to such letters.

Late letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of late letter fee (4 annas each), will be received at the Pier Post Office from 3-30 to 4-30 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 1 P.M.

Fully prepaid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 3 P.M. up to starting time (5 P.M.) by the payment of an additional fee of Eight Annas. All others will be refused.

The postage chargeable on letters sent to the countries mentioned below *through Trieste* is as follows :—

	Present Rates per ½ oz. Annas Pies.	Revised Rate-per ½ oz. Annas Pies.
Austria, Luxemburg, German States, Austrian Post Offices in Turkey ...	8 8	8 0
Belgium, Denmark, Netherlands, Switzerland, Moldavia, Wallachia, Servia.....	9 4	9 0

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded "via Brindisi," to the United Kingdom, or places served through the United Kingdom, are as follows :—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 8.

Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2.

Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding one ounce—1 anna and 4 pie; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 2, 8 pies; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 4, 8pies; every additional 4 ounces—annas 4 8 pies.

The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi is optional and all covers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked by the sender, be forwarded by any other route and conforming to its conditions, be forwarded via Southampton.

The Overland Mail Steamers, for the second half of the current year, will leave Bombay as follows :—

Friday.....	July 18	7 P.M.	Monday	Oct.	13
,, ...	,, 25	,,	,, ...	,,	20
,, ...	Aug. 1	,,	,, ...	,,	27
,, ...	,, 8	,,	,, ...	Nov.	3
,, ...	,, 15	,,	,, ...	,,	10
,, ...	,, 22	,,	,, ...	,,	17
,, ...	,, 29	,,	,, ...	,,	24
,, ...	Sept. 5	,,	,, ...	Dec.	1
,, ...	,, 12	,,	,, ...	,,	8
,, ...	,, 19	,,	,, ...	,,	15
,, ...	,, 26	7 P.M.	,, ...	,,	22
Monday.....	Sept. 29	,,	,, ...	,,	29
,, ...	Oct. 6	,,			

MAURITIUS MAILS.

Mails from Bombay to Mauritius and Reunion will be despatched as noted below :—

Regular dates.		*Supplemental dates.*	
Friday	Aug. 1	Friday.....	Aug. 8
,, ...	,, 29	,, ...	Sept. 5

CHINA MAILS.

The China Mail Steamers, for the second half of the current year, will leave Bombay as follows :—

Monday	July 28	4 P.M.	Tuesday.....	Oct.	21
,, ...	Aug. 11	,,	,, ...	Nov.	4
,, ...	,, 25	,,	,, ...	,,	18
,, ...	Sept. 8	,,	,, ...	Dec.	2
,, ...	,, 22	,,	,, ...	,,	16
Tuesday.....	Oct. 7	,,	,, ...	,,	30

Registered letters will be received until 1 P.M. on the respective days.

POSTAGE ON LETTERS FOR ZANZIBAR.

Under a Treasury Warrant received from Her Majesty's Post Master General, the postage on letters for Zanzibar forwarded via Bombay to Aden by the Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company, and thence by the B. I. S. N. Company's Vessels, is increased from 4 annas to 8 annas per half ounce.

2. Prepayment in full by this route is compulsory.

3. Letters forwarded by this route and by the continuation of the line to Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Natal, and the Cape of Good Hope, will also be subject to an increase from 4 annas to 8 annas per half ounce.

4. Prepayment in full by this route is compulsory.

5. Letters forwarded by this route can be registered only for Natal and the Cape of Good Hope, the registration fee being 4 annas per cover.

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

19th July 1873.		*10th Sept. 1873.		*7th Nov. 1873.	
23rd ,,	,,	13th ,,	,,	10th ,,	,,
26th ,,	,,	17th ,,	,,	14th ,,	,,
*30th ,,	,,	22nd ,,	,,	17th ,,	,,
2nd Aug.	1873.	*26th ,,	,,	*21st ,,	,,
6th ,,	,,	29th ,,	,,	24th ,,	,,
9th ,,	,,	3rd Oct.	1873.	28th ,,	,,
*13th ,,	,,	6th ,,	,,	1st Dec.	1873.
16th ,,	,,	*10th ,,	,,	*5th ,,	,,
20th ,,	,,	13th ,,	,,	8th ,,	,,
23rd ,,	,,	17th ,,	,,	12th ,,	,,
*27th ,,	,,	20th ,,	,,	15th ,,	,,
30th ,,	,,	*24th ,,	,,	*19th ,,	,,
3rd Sept.	1873.	27th ,,	,,	22nd ,,	,,
6th ,,	,,	31st ,,	,,	26th ,,	,,
		3rd Nov.	1873.	29th ,,	,,

Note.—The Steamers sailing on the dates marked with an *asterisk*, are Persian Gulf Steamers.

Registered and Ordinary letters, as well as books and sample packets, and parcels, can be posted up to 11 A.M. and late fee letters up to 12 noon on the day of departure of the steamer.

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

REVISED TABLE of the hours for closing the Inland Mails which came into force from the 11th June and will continue so until further notice :—

MAILS.	At General Post Office. Ordinary Letters, &c.	At General Post Office. After-Packet.	At Branch Offices.
For Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Punjab, Central Provinces, Malwa, Berar, and for the following Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway—Wassind, Kussara, Egutpoora, Nasick, Munmar, Nandgaum, Chalisgaum; and those from Bhoosaul to Jubulpore and Bhosawul to Nagpore.....	8 A.M.	9-30 A.M.	7-30 A.M.
For all Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Bhosawul only. For all Post Towns on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. R. for Poona, and Madras Presidency also for Ahmednuggur and Seroor	4 A.M.	5 A.M.	(5 P.M. of previous day.
For ditto on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Poona, Deccan, and S. M. Country, ...	7-30 A.M.	8 A.M.	(5 P.M. of previous day.
For ditto on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for Guzerat, Kurrachee, Sind, Kattiawar, and Kutch.....	4 A.M.	6 A.M.	(5 P.M. of previous days.
For ditto in Southern Concan, for Penn, Nagotna, Mhar, Khed, Dapoolee, and Rutnagherry	6 A.M.	.....	(5 P.M. of previous day.

Registered letters and banghy parcels for despatch by all mails will be received, except on Sundays, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

OVERLAND SUMMARY OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE,

WITH SUPPLEMENT OF FOUR PAGES

Compiled for despatch by to-day's Mail.

Price—As. 4 per Copy.

LIST OF CONTENTS.

MAILS AND PASSENGERS FROM AND TO BOMBAY.
HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.
GENERAL SUMMARY.
MILITARY ITEMS.
SHIPPING ITEMS.
GENERAL INTELLIGENCE—
Bombay; Bengal and Central Provinces; Madras; the North-West Provinces, Punjaub, and Oudh; Burmah; and Miscellaneous.
GENERAL NEWS—
Political Letter.
The New Extension of the B. B. and C. I. Railway.
The Question of Female Voters.
The Chamber of Commerce
The Great Parsee Towers of Silence Riot Case.
The Indian Medical Service.
Rain Fall in Bombay.
Frontier Intelligence.
Cotton Exports from Sind.
Arrival of the Australian Mail.
Bangalore Races.
Ahmednuggur Races.
Football—Public Schools against the World.
Beeder.
Simla.
Afghanistan.
Educational Measures Adopted by the Government of Bengal.
The North-West Frontier.
Punishment in the Madras Union Schools.
The Autocrat of the Breakfast Table.
NEWS-LETTERS—
Ahmedabad.
Allahabad.
Cochin.
Kattywar.
TOPICS OF THE TIMES—
The Condition of the Eurasians.
Progress in Cholera.
Indian Agriculture.
A Cotton Mill for Colaba.
The Bombay Port Trust.
The Bombay Legislative Council.
Appeals by Indian Princes.
Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee before the East Indian Finance Committee.
OFFICIAL GAZETTES—
Government of India Orders—Bombay Government Orders—Poona Division Orders—Madras Government Orders—North-West Provinces Orders—Punjab Orders.
COMMERCIAL—
Bombay Market Report—Freight Report—Bombay Bullion and Stock Lists—Banks—Exchange—Prices of Bullion, &c.—Government Securities—Weekly Statements of the Bank of Bombay, G. I. P. Railway, B. B. & C. I. Railway, and Khangaum and Oomrawuttee Branch Railway—Bombay Price Current.
SHIPPING—
Bombay: Arrivals and Departures.
DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES—
Births, Marriages, and Deaths.
ADVERTISEMENTS.

With the Indian Edition there is a Supplement containing :—

Latest Telegrams.
Weekly Commercial Letter.
Turf News and Club Gossip.

THE First Number of the New Series of the OVERLAND SUMMARY OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE is a considerable improvement on anything we have yet seen turned out in a similar shape. It contains 32 pages, and is replete with interesting information on Indian subjects of all kinds. At the price, *four annas*, the *Summary* is ridiculously cheap. Sixty-nine columns of closely printed reading matter all for a mere sixpence! The fact is almost beyond belief by reason of its very marvellousness. In addition to a well-arranged and judiciously-selected mass of intelligence there is a series of articles on the topics of the times, reproduced from the daily editions of the *Bombay Gazette*. On the whole, or taking it all in all, the *Overland Summary*, published at the Bombay *Gazette* Press, is about the best, if it is not the best, we have seen; and people desirous of keeping their friends in the mother-country well-informed of all that is transpiring in this far-off land would be guilty of an unpardonable sin of omission if they neglected forwarding by each Mail copies of the really excellent publication we have been noticing.—*Sindian.*

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

THE following are now the uniform rates of subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* both for town and up-country subscribers :—

Subscription for One Year (*Post Free*).....Rs. 42 0 0
Half Year..... *ditto* ..... ,, 24 0 0
Three Months ..... *ditto* ..... ,, 14 0 0
One Month ..... *ditto* ..... ,, 5 0 0
One Week ..... *ditto* ..... ,, 1 8 0

The above rates are for subscriptions paid *in advance*.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

THE shape of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary* is now similar to that of the *Pall Mall Budget*. Residents in distant parts of India will find the *Gazette Summary* a convenient Weekly Paper of Bombay and general news. It contains all the Government Orders, Civil and Military, from the official *Gazettes*; specially-written Money and Commercial Market and Freight Reports; Leading Articles on the principal topics of discussion in India; and all the Local and General Intelligence of the Week.

The Edition for Indian Subscribers also contains the Telegrams received from Europe during the Week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, Military, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

A specimen copy will be sent on receipt of address.

Subscription for One Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12.
Postage to England, Rs. 6-8 per annum.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT.

THE *Bombay Price Current* is published Weekly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

Per Annum ..... Rs 10 0
Per Copy ..... ,, 0 4

TO RESIDENTS OF POONA.

RESIDENTS of Poona may obtain the *Bombay Gazette* DAILY at Messrs. TREACHER & Co.'s, or Messrs. PHILLIPS & Co.'s, POONA, price, 4 annas. Also, on Saturdays the INDIAN EDITION of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary*, containing all the news of the week, the Telegrams received from Europe during the week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

LEES—PURVIS—July 17th, at St. Thomas' Cathedral, by the Rev.

man who happens to have got an idea in his head. The Government, therefore, will not help the Shah either with money or with arms; and, this being so, the welcome they have given him is simply a mockery; the Shah will get his money, I daresay, for he has gone to stay with the Duke of Sutherland, and Mr. Pender is one of the guests, and they, with Baron de Reuter, can be at no loss to raise a loan in the English Money Market. But he will owe nothing to the English Government; and affairs in Central Asia will take their course without being in the slightest degree influenced by the visit of the Shah to England.

As a delicious specimen of British stupidity and love of tuft-hunting, take the annexed extract from a letter in to-day's *Times* recommending that the Shah should visit some of our hospitals:—

> The respect, bordering on veneration, which throughout the East is entertained for the professors of the healing art, offers a sufficient guarantee for an interest as lively being felt both by the Shah himself and the members of his suite in the great training Colleges of the medical profession, as they display in their investigations of such mechanical and chymical processes as are exhibited to them; while, from a humanitarian point of view, the importance of acquainting so potent a Ruler as His Persian Majesty with the immense resources modern medical science furnishes for the prevention of disease and the alleviation of suffering, cannot be over-estimated, leading, as it might, to the introduction, and if I may so express it the naturalization of hospitals and medical schools within his dominions.
>
> Great, however, as would be the interest a reformer like Nasr-ed-Din might feel in our public hospitals either as nurseries of science or fountains of beneficence, all that we know of His Majesty inspires the belief that in his eyes a still deeper interest will attach to them as the embodiment of that distinctive feature of Western civilization which has raised the sentiment of humanity from being but a private virtue of casual and restricted occurrence in the lives even of the wise and just to the dignity of a public duty of universal obligation and popular practice.
>
> The influence, too, which it is surmised His Majesty's European experience will eventually exercise on the position of women in the East could not but be strengthened by his acquaintance with the aid they render in the vast work our hospitals perform.

After this, nothing remains but that Mr. Cole should get hold of His Majesty, and make him take lessons at the School of Cookery in the International Exhibition, so that as may give his wives lessons in economy when he goes back to Teheran. Who on earth can have told the correspondent of the *Times* that the Shah means to "improve the position of women in the East"? Anybody would think, from the babble in the newspapers, that His Majesty had the power to build up a new kingdom and new institutions in a night, like Aladdin's Palace, and that England is the magician with the wonderful lamp which is to enable him to accomplish such a miracle.

The Shah has not visited the Houses of Parliament yet; and one is inclined to hope that he will not go to the House of Commons. He could not understand what goes on there, and if he could he would not form a very high estimate of the legislative wisdom of this great country. The existing Parliament has no vigour left in it, and does its work in so languid a way that it seems to be ashamed of its own existence. Both parties would, I think, hail it as a relief if some political questions were raised which would compel the Government to make an appeal to the constituencies without further loss of time; and it is possible that the refusal of Russia to evacuate Khiva may supply such a *cheval de bataille*.

The effect of the accession of Macmahon's Government to power in France seems to have been to divide the nation into two great camps, one consisting of the champions of clericalism, the other of the friends of free thought. The latter party are in sympathy with the enemies of Ultramontanism in Germany, so that M. Gambetta, who was the most determined foe of Prince Bismarck during the war, would now probably be the most acceptable President of the French Republic in the eyes of the German Chancellor. The clerical tendencies of Macmahon's Government gave rise the other day to a fierce debate in the National Assembly; the occasion being the prohibition by the Minister of the Interior of the attendance of troops at the funeral of a deputy who was a free-thinker and whose friends gave him a "civil interment," that is, a burial at which no priest was present. The Lyonnese Radicals, it appears, have a creed, of which one of the articles is that there shall be no priest at a birth, no priest at a marriage, no priest at a death. English journalists are almost unanimous in condemning the intolerant conduct of the French Government, and I fully agree with them in thinking that a man ought not to be degraded because he tries to serve his country and his God without the help of a priest; but it is very doubtful if there is not a great intolerance in England. What an outcry would have been raised if it had been proposed to bury John Stuart Mill in Westminster Abbey; and what would be the fury of religious zealots if a battalion of the Guards were ordered to attend the funeral of an eminent free-thinker who had left directions that he should be buried without any religious ceremony on Hampstead Heath!

J. M. M.

WEEKLY COMMERCIAL LETTER.

(SPECIAL FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE.")

LONDON, 27TH JUNE.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer's Bank of England Notes Bill, of which I wrote in my last, bids fair to come to an untimely end. I do not remember any proposal of his or of the present Government, or indeed of any Government, which was condemned with such entire unanimity. Not a single voice has been heard in its favour. If anything, perhaps those who first clamoured for an alteration, are the most vehement in their censures. And this is perfectly natural. They wanted the Bank Charter Act relaxed, and they find it made even more stringent. They did not want the creation of fresh barriers to limit the suspensory power of the Executive; they aim at greater facilities of suspension. Hence Mr. Anderson, one of the members for Glasgow, at whose instance the subject was first brought before Parliament, is to move the rejection of the Bill. But such of the opponents of the Bank Charter Act as want not so much a revolution in our currency system as a modification of the Act which will relieve banks of pressure at a critical period, are not going to oppose the Bill point blank; they only want to amend it. Sir John Lubbock, as the representative of this view, is to move certain amendments in the banking interest. He desires to strike out altogether the clauses providing that the Act is not to be suspended, unless the exchanges are in our favour, and unless part of the circulation has been rendered ineffective through panic; and he is also to move that instead of 12 per cent. being the rate of discount, at which the suspensory power may come into force, 10 per cent. shall be the limit. The effect of these changes, if carried, would simply be that whenever the rate of discount touched 10 per cent. the public would expect the Act to be suspended, whether there was a panic or not, and then it could be done legally, instead of as now illegally. Considering that on both of the last occasions when the Government had to act, the discount rate was 10 per cent., this idea of Sir John Lubbock's seems *prima facie* fair, but the simple question is—why have such an arrangement at all? At present the Chancellor of the Exchequer is left free to exercise his own discretion, in concert with the bank authorities, according to the needs of the moment; why tie his hands in view of the unknown and immeasureable contingencies that may arise? No panic is exactly like every other panic, but this Bill assumes that the next crisis will only take a different shape from the last in the sense that the rate of the discount will be driven up more rapidly, and that the action of the exchanges, while in our favour, will yet be ineffectual—a supposition which involves a ludicrous contradiction in terms. The upshot is that the Bill will either be withdrawn, or that it will only pass with Sir John Lubbock's amendments, in which case it will be an entirely different measure from what the Chancellor of the Exchequer contemplated, and will not please either the friends of the Bank Charter Act or the advocates of a free currency, by whom that Act has been assailed.

Another foreign loan scandal, resembling in some of its features the Honduras Railway fiasco, about which I wrote some time ago, has been revealed this week. It refers to the Bolivian loan which was issued a year and a half ago, for the purpose—like the other—of making a railway across the territory, and so opening up a short and easy communication with Europe via the River Amazon. The amount of the loan was £1,700,000, the price was 68, and the rate of interest was to be 6 per cent. Of course it was subscribed after a fashion, thanks to the operations of an indefatigable syndicate, but though subscribed it was never fairly absorbed, and it has constantly been at a discount since the day its promoters obtained a settlement on the Stock Exchange. The price is now 49—almost 20 per cent. under the price of issue—and it will probably be 30 ere long. The explanation is simple. It has oozed out that the line of railway which must be constructed to be effectual for the purpose is fifty miles longer than had been anticipated, and hence the loan is utterly insufficient, while the entire work is useless till completed. That is to say, no section can be utilized by itself for merely local traffic, and the money as yet spent is sunk unproductively. The question is, what is to be done? A meeting of the bondholders is called for Tuesday next, at which the trustees of the loan are to explain matters and make proposals. I suppose they will recommend that a preference stock of some kind be raised to finish the line, and no doubt any suggestion of that sort will be adopted. For what else can be done? The one solitary chance of getting back either principal or interest of the money that has been spent, is to go on spending more. The result shows how great the risks of some of these loans are, and how utterly fallacious are the best of the so-called guarantees which the promoting firms or syndicates put in front of their prospectuses. This Bolivian loan was specially arranged to avoid such risks as the Honduras loans. The amount was to be paid into the Bank of England in the names of high class trustees, and was not to be touched except by the payments rendered necessary to the contractors of the line, who were to be reimbursed for each section when completed. Thus all seemed to be safe. The Bolivian Government was not to be trusted with the money. What a delicate compliment to them! But so long as it lay in the Bank of England, only to be given in exchange for work done, no harm could be expected. Unfortunately, the promoters omitted to make any provision for the very thing that has happened, namely, the contingency that the line could not be finished for the money, and hence that the outlay would be thrown away. What avails it that the loan was not to be put into the hands of the Bolivian Government. It had to be laid out in Bolivia, and thus passed as completely out of the reach of the unfortunate bondholders, as if they had given it at the outset to President Blanco and the various Don somebodies that constituted his Government. All these difficulties are now seen clearly enough, when it is too late, but they were not seen when the loan was first launched on terms that seemed to secure nine per cent. with scarcely any risk to needy investors.

The Persian loan, it is now said, will be brought out by Matheson and Co., the China house. If so, it will be a failure. Mathesons have not the name, the experience, or the unscrupulousness to manage successfully such a business, and the time is not auspicious for floating any more purely speculative stocks resting on doubtful security. In that sense the chances of the loan have not improved with time, and I do not think that Mathesons are the people to make up the lee way. When I say that it will be a failure, I of course mean that it will not be all taken up by investors; that the Syndicate concerned will secure it against admitted failure is to be taken for granted beforehand. It is also unfortunate that just about the time it will be launched, the Egyptian loan, for over thirty millions sterling, will be brought out at a price low enough to tempt speculative investors, and yet not so low as to excite distrust. Egypt is known, and to a certain extent, trusted. Persia is not. Further, the collapse of Spanish stocks from the default of the present Government, if, there is such a thing at the moment I write, has given fresh anxiety to nervous people. In short, many of the existing foreign loans bid fair to turn out total losses, and it is not at such a time that people will contemplate with equanimity a fresh addition to the list.

The cotton market has been firm this week, and the sales have about balanced the imports. Yesterday, however, was almost a holiday at Liverpool, as to-day is at Manchester, on account of the visit of the Shah. With respect to the American cotton crop, further information came to hand yesterday. The Agricultural Department reports an increase of 12 per cent. in the area planted as compared with last year; but the crop is two or three weeks late, and its condition at the beginning of May was eight per cent. below the average. There was an improvement later, but insects are already appearing. On the other hand, the New York *Financial Chronicle*, which is a very painstaking authority, after an elaborate investigation, arrives at the following conclusions:—

> First—The crop had a late and a very slow development up to, say, from the 1st to the middle of May. At that time the plants were very small, and two weeks or more backward, but were as a general thing once chopped out. Then with warmer weather they grew rapidly. Toward the latter part of May, wet, sultry weather began to visit a considerable portion of the south, and has since continued in the coast half or two-thirds of the Gulf and Atlantic States, making grass troublesome. In the west the grain and grass came out more in May, so that the plantations there did not generally get the early clearing; but now, with the weather less unsettled, the fields are gradually becoming better worked, and the young plant is giving decided evidence of an improved condition.
>
> Second—In the Western and South-western States there has been a considerable increase in the supply of labour; in the Atlantic States there has been a much freer use of fertilizers, and in the average no decrease in labour. With regard to the labour, we anticipated finding some falling off in the supply in the Atlantic States, knowing that from that section there had been a movement toward the richer lands of the south-west. We have no suggestion to make in explanation of the fact reported, that there has been no such falling off, except the statement of a correspondent that to some extent women have supplied the places of the men who have gone, while in other sections there is more white labour on the plantations, and in still others a decrease in railroad building has helped to make good the deficiency.
>
> Third—As to the acreage in cotton, we have prepared the following table, which shows the figures this year, and the three previous years, according to our own reports:—

States.	1873 Increase.	1873 Acres.	1872. Acres.	1870. Acres.
Texas	14 p. c.	1,027,608	900,937	900,937
Louisiana	12 p. c.	1,020,760	920,709	920,709
Mississippi	11 p. c.	1,825,468	1,644,512	1,644,512
Alabama	12 p. c.	1,523,798	1,360,409	1,437,250
Florida	8 p. c.	152,188	140,909	140,902
Georgia	7 p. c.	1,382,015	1,291,063	1,330,930
South Calorina	4 p. c.	625,740	601,674	614,774
North Carolina	10 p. c.	496,895	451,714	451,714
Tennessee	11 p. c.	613,287	552,493	536,184
Arkansas	13 p. c.	883,329	779,318	711,734
All others	6 p. c.	231,957	218,828	218,828
Total	11 p. c.	9,802,815	8,867,557	8,885,545

Here we have an increase of 935,168 acres over last year, and of 917,270 acres over the planting of 1870, being an average increase for 1873 of 11 per cent. over 1872.

The export of Manchester goods to Bombay last month was as follows:—Plain cottons 16,948,013 yards; dyed and coloured cottons, 1,235,457 yards; printed cottons, 1,436,946 yards; twist 762,159 lbs.

THE MOFUSSIL POLICE SYSTEM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have heard that a meeting has been called at Poona to take into consideration the working of the police system in the Mofussil. One of the propositions to be laid before the meeting is, I believe, the amalgamation of the district and village police, or in other words the subjection of the *village* police to the chief police authority of the *district*.

Hitherto, following out the old system of village government, the village police have always held a more or less independent position. They have been responsible, it is true, not however directly to the chief police authority, but to the magistracy, and thus their ancient independent position has been wisely preserved. The police patel and his servants the village watchmen have up to this been the independent allies of the district police force. They have worked side by side with the district police, not on a lower, but on an equal footing.

It appears, however, that some defect has been found in this system (I am not aware where or what) and changes of the greatest moment are contemplated. It will be proposed to reduce the patel to the position of a hired servant. It is hardly possible, we think, to realize any change of greater importance to the interests of the village inhabitants of this Presidency. Their patel will, by this change, be deprived of his position as representative of his people; will be reduced in rank and importance; will become, in short, the obedient servant of the district superintendent of police, or of unscrupulous fouzdars. It is easy to see what a road to oppression will be opened by this new state of things. If the patel is to be the hired servant of the police, will he or can he be any longer the protector of his people? In former times, the village patel, so far as police duties were concerned, held almost the same relation to the village and the village watchmen, as the district superintendent of police now does to the district and the district police. He was in fact the village superintendent of police. Besides his police duties, however, he had many rights and privileges which a district superintendent of police has not. He had a more direct power with the people.

The village watchmen, as Elphinstone tells us, were primarily responsible for the peace of the village. They were bound to find out the possessor of any stolen property within the township, or to trace him till he passed the boundary, when the responsibility was transferred to the next neighbour. The watchmen were answerable to the patel, who in his turn was answerable to the magisterial authorities of the district.

We thus see that the village patel was responsible for the peace of his village in the same way as the district superintendent is responsible for the peace of the district.

Both were alike subordinates to the magistrate of the district. All this, however, is now to be changed; and the effect of the proposed changes will be to degrade the police patel—rendering him, instead of the independent ally, the hired retainer of the district superintendent of police. It appears that two superintendents cannot exist side by side, and the patels must be reduced in order that the power of the district superintendent may be exalted. We trust that the proposed changes have not been suggested by any Turk-like jealousy of empire.

It must be a very grave defect indeed that will justify Government in disturbing the existing order of things.

MOFUSSILITE.

BOMBAY.

RAIN AT AHMEDABAD.—The rainfall registered at Ahmedabad up till the 10th instant amounted to four inches.

RAIN AT KATTYWAR.—The fall of rain registered at Kattywar up till the 11th instant amounted to 9 inches and 72 cents.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS AT AHMEDABAD.—From 25th June till 3rd July there were 69 births and 103 deaths at Ahmedabad.

POONA.—Mr. H. A. Acworth, of the Bombay Civil Service, has been appointed Supernumerary Assistant to the Collector of Poona.

MR. MIRZA HAIDAR is confirmed as Professor of Persian in the Elphinstone College, and is also appointed Hindustani Translator to the Educational Department.

A PICK-POCKET.—The magistrate at the Girgaum Police Court yesterday sentenced one Govind Krishna to receive ten stripes, for stealing two rupees from the pocket of one Govind Ramjee at the Null Bazaar.

ACCIDENT.—On Wednesday a Hindoo labourer named Dowluttia Byroo, while working on a railway line at Mahaluxmee, got his left wrist broken by a railway truck. The man was removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital

ASSISTANT TO THE POLITICAL SUPERINTENDENT PAHLUNPORE.—We hear that Mr. Marotee Bhoojungrao, head clerk to the Pahlunpore Agency, has been appointed as Special Native Assistant to the Political Superintendent Pahlunpore.

THEFT.—A Goanese named John Vincent was charged before Mr. Cooper, second magistrate, yesterday, with stealing a waterproof coat, of the value of Rs. 25, belonging to Mr. W. F. Sworbrick. Prisoner was convicted and sentenced to receive seven stripes.

NEW PLEADERS.—The Judges of the High Court have issued sunuds to Messrs. Vithal Ramchundra Kalkundre and Balkrishna Gungadhur Deshpande, authorizing them to practise as pleaders in the district of Belgaum, and Mr. Jotiba bin Virapa Powar, in the district of Dharwar.

GAMBLING.—Ally Mahomed and four other Mahomedans were yesterday charged before the Senior Magistrate, at the instance of Mr. Inspector Price, with gaming with cards and money at Old Nagpada. They were adjudged guilty, and the first two were fined Rs. 50, and the rest Rs. 25 each.

A CASE OF PERJURY AT AHMEDABAD.—At a Court of Criminal Sessions held at Ahmedabad the other day, before the Assistant Session Judge, two natives were charged with giving false evidence in a judicial proceeding. They were convicted, and each sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment.

TWO BORAHS OF AHMEDABAD IN TROUBLE.—Kadurbhoy Hussonbhoy and Cudeembhoy Hussonbhoy, two Borahs, residents of the city of Ahmedabad, have been sentenced by the full-power magistrate of the station to undergo rigorous imprisonment for six months each, and to pay a fine of Rs. 150, on a charge of cheating.

ASSAULT.—Yesterday at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, a Hindoo named Doongria Narayen was charged with assaulting one Ebrahim Wullee, a merchant. The magistrate upon the evidence adjudged the defendant guilty and fined him five rupees, with the alternative of a week's rigorous imprisonment.

FALSE MEASURE.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, one Zoola Malloo, a grain dealer, was charged before the Senior Magistrate, with having in his possession, without satisfactory excuse, a false measure of capacity, he being a retail dealer. The magistrate upon the evidence adduced convicted the defendant and fined him Rs. 50.

A EUROPEAN VAGRANT.—John Henry Hawkins, a European, was yesterday charged at the Girgaum Police Court, at the instance of Mr. Inspector D'Arcy, with being a vagrant and wandering about without any visible means of subsistence, and was ordered to be sent to the Government work-house attached to the House of Correction.

SENT TO THE REFORMATORY.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, a Mahomedan lad, by name Essack Suffroodeen, aged about nine years, was charged with stealing a currency note for Rs. 50, the property of one Cassum Jaffer. The boy pleaded guilty, and was ordered to be sent to the David Sassoon Reformatory.

THE CHARGE AGAINST A CARCOON OF THE AHMEDABAD MUNICIPALITY.—Nursey Purshotum, a carkoon in the employ of the Ahmedabad Municipality, who was sentenced a short time ago by the full-power magistrate of the station, on a charge of criminal misappropriation of a certain sum of money belonging to the Corporation, has been acquitted by the District Judge.

MORTUARY RETURNS.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Tuesday, the 15th July, was 292, being 2 more than in the preceding week, 43 less than the total of the week ending 16th July 1872, and 9 less than the mean of the corresponding period in the previous five years. During the week, 238 births were reported in the different districts of the city.

THE THIRD CRIMINAL SESSIONS.—The business at the Third Criminal Sessions of the High Court terminated yesterday after a sitting of eighteen days, nine of which were occupied by the trial of the Towers of Silence case alone. One prisoner was sentenced to death for murder; but as he was strongly recommended by the jury to mercy, it is probable that a reprieve will be granted in his case.

THE EFFECTS OF DHATOORA.—A man named Rama Yesnack ate some berries which he picked off a dhatoora tree in the compound of the Crawford Market on Wednesday. He became perfectly insensible in a short time and was removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital, where he is progressing well. Two other natives were admitted in the hospital on the same day suffering from the effects of dhatoora.

THE RECENT AFFRAY AT MAHOWA.—The investigation into the recent affray between the butchers of Mahowa and the mahajun of the place has already commenced before the judge of Mahowa. It will be remembered that the scuffle occurred in consequence of the butchers having killed a cow, and the result of which was that one of the butchers was murdered and one or two others were seriously wounded. There are 127 witnesses on behalf of the prosecution. It is said that the mahajun intend to engage a Bombay barrister to defend them.

THE SERIOUS CHARGES AGAINST A NATIVE POLICEMAN.—Yesterday at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, Gopal Jairam, policeman No. 447B, was charged with attempting to extort money and assaulting a boy named Baboo Hajee. It will be remembered that in the course of last month the boy made a statement before Mr. Dosabhoy at the Jamsetjee Hospital, to the effect that he had been assaulted by the policeman in consequence of his declining to give him the money which complainant then had in his possession. The boy intimated to the magistrate that he had no charge to make against the policeman or any body else. The defendant was thereupon discharged.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Rheumatism and rheumatic gout are the most dreaded of all diseases, because their victims know that they are safe at no season, and at no age secure. Holloway's Ointment, after fomentation of the painful parts, gives greater relief than any other application, but it must be diligently used to obtain this desirable result. It has been highly commended by rheumatic subjects of all ages and of both sexes for rendering their attacks less frequent and less rigorous; and for repressing the sour perspirations and soothing the nerves. In many cases Holloway's Ointment and Pills have proved the greatest blessings in removing rheumatism and rheumatic gout, which had assailed persons previously healthy and in the prime of life.

HIGH COURT.—18TH JULY.

[Before the Hon. Sir CHARLES SARGENT.]

LONG CAUSES.

334-72—Tyabjee and Sayani—Mungesh Raghunath v Fatmabebee widow—Dr. Dallas.

291-72—Jefferson and Payne—Currerjee Nusserwanjee Cama v Nusserwanjee Ardaseer Wadia—Leathes, Crawford and Bovey.

335-72—Tyabjee and Sayani—Fatmabebee and another v Nunnebabee widow—In person.

555-72—Dallas and Lynch—Dhunsookdas Jadunroy v Hozureemull Ruttonchund — Leathes, Crawford and Bovey.

533-72—In person—Shungaree v Hunsa Poma—Jefferson and Payne.

374-72—J C Cama—Sormul Ramjus v Goculdas Khooshaldas—Chalk and Turner.

633-72—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Jose Francisco de Souza v Navalbai widow—Tyabjee and Sayani.

713-72—Dallas and Lynch—Eduljee Cawasjee B and another v Ruttonjee Eduljee B—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

[Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.]

LONG CAUSES.

161-72—Shamrao Pandoorung—Khyranboo v. Moolla Mahomed bin Moolla—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Part heard.

563-70—Tyabjee and Sayani—Lulloobhoy Bapoobhoy v Mancoovertbai widow—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile.

[Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE PINHEY.]

SHORT CAUSE.

275-73—Shapoorjee and Thakurdass—Thavurdass Khimchund v Chellaram Nathmull—Tyabjee and Sayani—Part heard.

LONG CAUSES.

493-72—Ardaseer Framjee—Hormusjee Nusserwanjee v. the Commercial Bank Corporation—Craigie, Lynch and Owen. (Part heard.)

552-71—Tyabjee and Sayani—Mooarjee Poonja v Damodhur Madhowjee—Tyebjee and Sayani.

601-72—In person—Yelloo Ganajee v Jeewabai, widow—Remington, Hore, and Langley.

690-72—Tyabjee and Sayani—S. Tyabjee and Co. v Narrondas Runchordas and others—Jefferson and Payne.

681-72—Jefferson and Payne—Waljee Muddonjee v H Bazonjee—Shapoorjee and Thakurdass.

427-70—Tyabjee and Sayani—C Hyder Ally and Co v H Thavor & Co—P Cowasjee.

321-71—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—Bai Meherbai widow v Khoja Allybhoy Somjee—Manisty and Fletcher.

507-72—Shapoorjee and Thakurdas—Bai Jeevee v Soondersee Govindjee—Rimington, Hore and Langley.

613-71—P Cawasjee—Dheerow Jeewanee v Fazulla Cassumbhoy—Tyabjee and Sayani.

SHIPPING ITEMS

THE BARQUE ANNIE, 539 tons, Captain F. Smith, will sail to-day in ballast for Moulmein.

THE SHIP THUNDERBOLT, Bombay to Liverpool, was spoken 31st May last in lat. 21-40 S., long. 59.45 E.—29 days out.

THE following ships from the rice ports to Europe have put into the Mauritius, damaged and leaky:—Galatea and Blanche from Gopaulpore to Marseilles; Jourdain, Newcastle, Rachel, Gysbertus, Hermanus, Espiegle, Bimlipatam, to London.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. ELORA, 1,223 tons, Captain C. Fraser, which arrived in harbour on the 16th instant from Aden and Suez (July 4 h), with the English Mail, brought the following cargo:—6 cases stores, 49 casks flour, 15 cases jams, 4 bales bedding, 2 cases leather, 1 case helmets, 1 case flasks, 7 cases boots, 817 packages cottons, 11 boxes specie, 2 boxes pearls and specie, 41 packages parcels, 1,239 packages unknown, 17 packages wine and tobacco, 1 case leather-goods, 3 cases silk-ware, 6 bale worsted goods, 1 case paper, 13 packages wax, 29 packages ivory, 8 packages clothing, 1 case hardware, 2 cases twine, 4 cases thread, 144 bales twist, 1 case alpaca, 1 case flannel, and 61 packages for transhipment to different ports.

MESSRS. R. RUBATTINO & Co's s.s. ARABIA, 763 tons, Captain G. Caboara, which arrived on the 16th instant from Genoa, &c., brought a cargo of 3 cases capsules and labels, 1 case oilman's stores, 4 cases lametta, 8 case gilt frames, 4 cases machine, 1 case bats, 25 bales drills, 7 bales printing paper, 2 cases brass-locks, 1 case screws, 1 case cotton caps, 3 cases manufactures, 2 cases playing cards, 1,755 cases spirit, 377 cases and 1 cask wine, 20 cases vermouth, 5 cases perfumery, 42 cases corks, 3 cases saffron, 2 cases books, 6 cases syrup, 20 cases oil, 30 cases goods, 84 cases glassware, 80 cases soap, 28 cases tissues, 1 case sticks, 1 cases cheese, 1 case stockings, 25 cases brass sheets, 3 cases provisions, 1 case toys 3 cases medicines and sundries, 1 case liver oil, 6 cases preserves, 2 cases clothing, 6 cases glass, 12 cases yarns, 6 cases grey shirtings, 3 cases, orsidue, 16 cases butter, 3 packages ink, 25 cases corals, 2 cases sundries, 40 cases marbles, 3 cases oil 3 cases luggage, 5 packages paper, 1 packge specie, and some packages for transhipment to different ports.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. KHEDIVE, Captain J. D. Steward, will sail to-day for Aden and Suez with the English mail and the following passengers:—

FOR SOUTHAMPTON.

Mrs. Walker and two children — Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Grant
Mr. George Gough — Captain Dyke
Mr. and Mrs. John Marsh — Major Smith.
Mrs. H. R. Clarke — Mr and Mrs. W. Macaulay.

FOR BRINDISI.

Mr. W. E. Burser — Capt in Eckford.
Lieut.-Col. R. Johnstone.

FOR VENICE.

Mr. M. A. Fiddian — Mr. C. Hamer.
Mr. W. Lloyd.

FOR SUEZ.

Mr. F. W. Pickering — Dr. J. Anderson.
Mr Hajee Mahomed Sahib and child, Bulcha — Captain G. D. Jackson.

FOOTBALL.

LAST night a scratch game was played between sides which were chosen by young Peile and Murray. Peile's army wore the red colours; Murray's the yellow. At first the game was very sickly; about mid-time the Reds, who were working with plenty of enthusiasm, had the game greatly in their favour, compelling the Yellows to touch-down behind their own goal repeatedly; but towards seven o'clock the Yellows, whether actuated by the sharpening influence of dinner in the near prospective, deponent saysth not, warmed to their work and kept the ball well down at the Red goal. Hunter, in a happy moment, got hold of the ball, and obtained a touch-down, which ended in a try at goal by Murray, but unfortunately for the Yellows the ball flew lowly and struck one of the side posts of the goal erection. The Reds obtained a touch-down at half time, and punted out twice, but Lushington's kick spooned, and with a rush the Yellows went well at their work. The game terminated by Murray obtaining a clever run home and touch-down at the Red goal. Reid played capitally for the Reds; one dribbling run he made was much admired, as it extended almost from end to end of the field. Peile, Cassels, Hatch, and Lushington were also well up to their work and would have done very well on several occasions if their banians had not presented such a stern resistance to some clutching Yellows. Murray, Beyts, young Cope, A. Peile, and Hunter, proved of considerable value to the Yellows.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THE following is the list of business to be brought forward at a meeting of the Council of the Governor of Bombay, for making Laws and Regulations, to be held on Wednesday, at Poona:—

I. The Hon. Mr. Ravenscroft will take the usual affirmation of office and declaration of allegiance to Her Majesty.

II. The following papers will be presented to the Council:—

1. Letter from the Secretary to the Government of India returning, with the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General signified thereon, the authentic copy of the Bombay Municipal Bill of 1872.
2. Letter from the Secretary to the Government of India returning, with the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General signified thereon, the authentic copy of the Bombay Port Trust Bill.

III. Bills and Orders of the day:—

1. Bill No. 2 of 1873.—A Bill to amend the Law relating to Hereditary Village Officers.—*First Reading.*
2. Bill No. 3 of 1873.—A Bill to alter and amend the Bombay Municipal Act of 1872.—*First Reading.*
3. Bill No. 4 of 1873.—A Bill to legalize certain payments made from the proceeds of the fees levied under Bombay Act IX. of 1863.—*First Reading.*

IV. Notices of Motion:—

1. The Hon. Mr. Rogers will move for permission to withdraw the Mofussil Boiler Inspection Bill (No 1 of 1873).
2. The Hon. Mr. Rogers will move that a Select Committee be appointed to examine and report on the petitions relating to the Burial and Burning Ground Bill (No 7 of 1870).

A VISIT TO DELI, SUMATRA, SEVEN YEARS AGO.

A CORRESPONDENT favours us with the following:—As matters now in Sumatra are in a critical position for the Dutch as regards Acheen, and some mention has been made of the Achenese making a visit in the direction of Deli, perhaps a short account of that place, which is so little known, would prove interesting.

It is seven years since the writer of these lines, then a resident of Prince of Wales' Island, commonly called Penang, determined to cross over to the fair island of Sumatra, and accordingly took a passage in a small schooner. Nevertheless Deli cannot be much changed from what it then was.

Owing to getting her crew together, it was some days before the schooner Algerine got her anchor up and was under weigh. She was a capital sailer, though so much could not be said for the crew, who were nearly all Malays. Our passengers were a few Chinese, traders with Sumatra, who seemed quite at home and smiled condescendingly on everything on board. The wind not being fair, we had nothing but tacking across Penang harbour, which we cleared that evening. Going through the deep channel by Pulo Remo (Tiger Island) we saw an Arab vessel sailing ahead of us. As we were watching it, it was going right on to a mud bank, and of a sudden it stuck fast; down came the jibs by the run. They then backed their sails, but finding it of no use took them down. We saw it was crowded with pilgrims as we passed, so it was apparently from Jedda. At 9 P.M. that night we anchored outside the Saddle Islands, for the wind and tide were against us and driving the schooner on shore. At 3 A.M. the next morning we set sail and passed a brig about ten yards on our lee. On Penang Hill it was raining hard with much thunder and lightning. With us the moon was half hidden by the clouds, and it looked very stormy. A heavy squall came up, so we shortened sail and waited for it. It soon cleared off, but a stiff breeze set in which was against us. Before this we had had but little wind. The steersman fell asleep, and away went the boom over; if the wind had been strong, we might have been capsized. The man did this twice; the second time I started up and had to bob first for the boom and then for a rope, which caught the back of my head only and slipped over, knocking off my cap. I called the captain, who was sleeping below, to pitch into the man, but he did not seem to think there was any danger in the driver being swung across in a small boat, so I turned in again. We were tacking with a strong breeze the whole day. A herd of porpoises raced with us for a short time, their brown pig-like bodies, with white snouts, shooting through the waves. At 9 that night, the breeze falling, the sails flapped about, making the vessel roll abominably. Next morning we were in sight of land, a long chain of mountains in sight. We were about 34 miles up the coast from Deli River. There being no breeze, we made no progress till 2 P.M., when a breeze sprung up. As we approached land the mountains looked grand. Gunnog Qualiee (or Frypan Mountain) and Gunnog Blarong (Sulphur) being very conspicuous. The same evening we arrived at the mouth of Bulu China, one of the mouths of the Deli River and three miles from Deli. Here we anchored and found it very hot, though the seabreeze was blowing; it was 83½ degs. in our only cabin, and 79 degs. on deck, until the cold and breeze sprang up the next morning. After a hearty breakfast, to make up for the discomforts of the previous day, we started off in the boat, four pullers, against tide. What with the shallows in the river which took us out of our straight course, and the tide against us, we were three hours doing the three miles to Deli. The mangrove, as along all these coasts, lines the side of the river to some depth. Inside the mouth of the river is a small fishing village of some 15 or 20 houses, built on piles, driven into the mud. Bamboo fishing-stakes jut from the banks in places. The only shell we saw was the common bivalve, which the Malays and Chinese make such use of for curries. Rather more than a mile up the river we passed a stockade that the Malays had made to keep out the Dutch. It is now nothing but a mud wall with piles driven in on the outside. There were a few stakes remaining in the river itself, which had been a fence to prevent boats going up the river.

When we arrived near Deli, the country became more picturesque. Mangrove gave place to cocoanut, betel, and other fruit trees. We landed at the Dutch Consul's house, but found him 'out.' It is a neat little house, with a red tiled roof, bamboo blinds to the ground, and green glass lamps hanging in the verandah. A flagstaff outside, and a few young trees planted in the compound. A small two-masted boat, with about 12 Javanese for its crew, was anchored close by in the river. It had one 12-pr. gun and two small swivel guns mounted on the bulwarks. The stables, of which there were five or six, were very good and unique of their kind, being wooden gable-shaped horse-boxes raised from the ground on account of the damp, and very strong to protect the ponies from the tigers. *En passant*, it may be remarked that the ponies here and at Acheen are unequalled; their price is generally about 50 dirs. In Penang they fetch double the price, and on her return trip the Algerine took 35 ponies in her, packed like sardines.

Passing through the compound we went along the only road to pay a visit to the Harbour Master, an obese Malay. There we had a great deal of hand-shaking to go through, a *sine qua non* I found in Deli among the native authorities. The audience hall was a red and green daubed room, well supplied with diminutive American chairs. From here we sent to inquire if the Sooltan would see us, and he sent word that he would. We accordingly went through the bazaar, which is simply a few huts on each side of the road for about a quarter of a mile and constitutes the town of Deli. Only the poorer class of Chinese merchants and adventurers of different nations settle here. The Malays do not work, so have no money generally to keep a shop at all. As long as they have a buffalo and a small piece of land to plant rice, they are perfectly satisfied. At the end of the bazaar is the Sooltan's palace, thrown back somewhat from the road. Near the road is a tomb which was sent by the up-country Bataks to the Sooltan when his uncle died. It is in the shape of a Batak's house. Leaving the road we passed through a gateway with an aged rusty tumbril on each side, and over a grass plot, to the palace—a very fine word for a long low wooden house, raised from the ground with an *atap* roof. There was a little ornamental woodwork outside the hall of audience. The sleeping apartments, &c., were thrown on the other side, and detached from the main building to a certain extent. The space below the house was occupied by cannons of various descriptions and calibre. Going up some steps, we entered a long room, where some Malays were lolling about or sleeping, into another room, the reception room. In the centre of this room was a round table with a coloured cloth, and some cane chairs. About the sides of the room were some more chairs and tables. Here we had to wait for the Sooltan. When he came we carried on a conversation for some time, seated at the centre table. He was a man of 34 years of age with finely cut features and a small moustache. He talked intelligently and without the violent action of the natives. He called for some champagne, filled the glasses, and drank some himself, evidently a custom lately grafted on him by the Dutch. His dress was a red flannel shirt with gold studs, a knitted cap with a tassel which he wore on one side, a flashy *sarong*, white trousers, and patent leather boots. He brought his son and heir with him,—quite a child,—who wore a silver embroidered skull cap, a blue silk and white spotted shirt, a gaudy coloured *sarong*, white trousers, and patent shoes. There were several other Malays there, but none were armed, as is the usual custom, except a man called Kurreem, who had promised to come with me up the mountains if the Sooltan would give his permission, which was what I had come to see the Sooltan for. The Sooltan having granted his permission, and furthermore promised me every assistance in his power,

given him. It was a quarter past eight before the Royal train left Windsor on its return journey, and it was so late when the Shah reached Buckingham Palace that his Majesty found himself obliged to send an apology to Earl Granville, with whom he was to have dined. He was, however, able to be present at a reception given later in the evening at the Foreign Office, at which were present about a thousand guests. The Shah arrived at five minutes to twelve at the quadrangle entrance, and was received by Earl and Lady Granville, his ascent of the stairs being accompanied by a loud flourish of trumpets.

On Wednesday the announcement of the intention of the Shah to visit the Bank of England caused a large crowd to assemble in the heart of the City, and business was for a time almost entirely suspended. When every preparation, however, had been made to receive his Majesty, a message was brought from Buckingham Palace that the Shah was so much fatigued that he was unable to fulfil the engagement. His Majesty drove direct from the Palace to the Tower, where he was received by Lord de Ros, the Lieutenant-Governor, and by Sir William Gomm, Constable of the Fortress, amid a salute from the Tower guns. The Shah afterwards embarked on board the steamer Princess Alice and went down the river, the surface of which was covered with craft of all descriptions, many of them decorated with bunting, and the whole crowded with spectators, who heartily cheered the Shah. After visiting the West India Docks, his Majesty proceeded to Greenwich, where he was joined by the Prince and Princess of Wales and the Grand Duke Czarewitch and the Grand Duchess Czarevna, who had come down in another steamer, the Cupid. The Royal party was received by Mr. Goschen at the Royal Naval College. Luncheon was served in the Painted Hall, and after luncheon the Shah returned by the river to the landing place at the Houses of Parliament, whence he proceeded to Buckingham Place. His Majesty is said to have repeatedly expressed his great pleasure at the sights presented to him. In the evening a State ball to which a very numerous and distinguished company had been invited, was given, by the Queen's command, in the Shah's honour at Buckingham Place. The members of the Royal Family present were the Prince and Princess of Wales (who were accompanied by the Grand Duke Czarewitch and the Grand Duchess Czarevna), the Duke of Edinburgh, Prince Arthur, Prince and Princess Christian of Sleswick-Holstein, Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne, the Duke of Cambridge, the Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, and the Duke and Duchess of Teck.

On Thursday morning the Shah left London by the North Western Railway for Liverpool, where he was received by the mayor and municipal authorities, and after devoting some hours to an inspection of the chief features of the town, the docks, and the river, he left for Trentham the seat of the Duke of Sutherland. His Majesty leaves Trentham this (Friday) morning for Crewe, where he will be received by Mr. Moon, chairman of the London and North Western Railway, by whom he will be conducted over the company's works. The Duke of Sutherland will attend the Shah to Crewe and continue his journey with him to Manchester, where he will be received as at Liverpool, and shown the chief attractions of the city. The Shah will return to Trentham this evening, and will arrive in London on Saturday afternoon in time to attend the Prince of Wales' garden party at Chiswick. On Monday the Shah will visit the Crystal Palace, where preparations are being made for a grand fete on the occasion, and on Thursday, the 3rd of July, he will quit England for France, landing in that country at Cherbourg. His Majesty will be escorted to that port by a fleet of ironclads. General Pajol and Baron Faverot de Kerbrech (major 1st Dragoons) have been deputed by the French Government to come to meet his Majesty and escort him to France. The Town Council of Paris have raised to vote any money for his Majesty's entertainment, a proceeding which is strongly condemned by the newspapers. The Government will, it is believed, ask the Assembly to vote money for the Shah's reception, and the fetes in his honour will take place at Versailles.

Various items of gossip respecting the Shah and his sayings and doings have been published in some of the papers. It is said that when his Majesty was addressed at Berlin on the subject of his visit to England, he exclaimed "Nusges, nusges." On nearing our coast he found a good apology for a sea-fog, and on his arrival in London a positive downpour. On being reminded of his expression when his Majesty visited Windsor last Friday in "Queen's weather," he observed, so it is stated, that "He now found how true it was that Paradise was hidden by clouds." The subject is said to have been recurred to on Saturday at Woolwich Arsenal, when his Majesty declared that a smoky veil also obscured another place. Another story is that when the Shah visited the Queen at Windsor he saluted her Majesty with most perfect delicacy and grace, and said that hitherto he had reckoned his years from the day of his birth, but that in future he should date them from the hour of his meeting the Queen of England. It is also announced that since his departure from his native country, the Shah has instituted a new Order called the "Order of the Sun," for ladies only. The recipients of this Order are up to the present the Queen of England, the Princess of Wales, the Empress of Germany, the Princess Imperial of Germany, and the Czarevna. The Shah has presented to her Majesty, and also to the Prince of Wales, his portrait set in diamonds. There is a report that six of the diamonds which had adorned the bridle of the horse ridden by the Shah on Saturday were lost during the journey home from Woolwich. They are of considerable size, and worth nearly £300. The Royal Geographical Society have decided to make the Shah an honorary fellow of their society, if his Majesty will accept of the honour. They had hoped that his Majesty would have been able to devote an evening to them as their guest, but this has been found to be impracticable. The Bible Society, so the *Record* states, have prepared a copy of the Bible in the Persian language, magnificently bound, and it is to be presented by Sir Henry Rawlinson to the Shah without the parade or formality of a special deputation. It is understood that his Majesty will pay another visit to the Queen at Windsor before his departure from this country.

Before he left Buckingham Palace on Tuesday to go to the review at Windsor, the Shah received deputations from Edinburgh and Glasgow, and stated that he regretted he was unable to visit Scotland. He also received a deputation requesting him to extend his aid to his Jewish subjects, and he said he had always protected Jews in his dominions, and would continue to do so. Addresses from the Parsee subjects of her Majesty the Queen residing in London, and the Parsee inhabitants of Bombay, were presented by Dadabai Naoroje, Ardaseer Cursetjee Wadia, Nowrojee Furdoonjee, and Roostumjee C Bahadurjee; and the following distinguished persons connected with the East were presented to the Shah by Henry Rawlinson (who had recovered from his temporary indisposition) in the Duke of Argyll being present:—Sir Frederick Currie, Sir Henry Maine, Sir Robert Montgomery, Sir Erskine Perry, Sir John W. Kaye, the Right Hon. W. Massey, M.P., the Hon. Robert Bourke, M.P., Sir Charles Wingfield, M.P., Mr Edward Eastwick, C.B., M.P., Sir Rutherford Alcock, Sir Albert Sassoon, Mr. C. B. Denison, M.P., Mr. Fitzjames Stephen, Colonel Sir Frederick John Goldsmid, Colonel Sir Richard Pollock, Colonel Sir Henry Rodes Green, and Captain Felix Jones. At those presentations, the *Times* says, the Shah showed much discrimination in referring to the previous history of the gentlemen presented, and inquiring after their present occupations.

When Sir Rutherford Alcock was presented by Sir Henry Rawlinson, his Majesty said the name was quite familiar to him in connection with the recent history of China and Japan; he further made some inquiries about the late war with China, and the state of the present relations of Great Britain with that country. The writings of of Sir John Kaye on Eastern matters, he further said, were well known to him, and would, he hoped, some day be translated into Persian for the benefit and instruction of his subjects. Of Sir Charles Wingfield he made some inquiries regarding Oude and Lucknow. Sir Frederick Goldsmid, whom he had well known in Persia in connection with the recent frontier arbitration, he requested to appear again at the Palace, with a view to a private and special audience. Sir Richard Pollock he also recognized as having been associated with Sir F. Goldsmid in the difficult Seistan arbitration. He referred to Sir Albert Sassoon's munificent gifts for charitable purposes at Bombay, and he remembered, he said, Captain Felix Jones's long services as resident at Bushire, in the Persian Gulf. The Engineer officers, Majors Murdoch, Smith, and St. John he recognized as superintendents of the telegraph in Persia, and inquired when they proposed to return to their duties. When he heard the name of General Malcolm he at once referred to his father, Sir John Malcolm, who, although he belonged to a bygone generation, was well remembered in Persia to the present day. He had met, he said, the General's sister at Wiesbaden, and had told her how great an impression their father's name had left in Persia. Mr. Eastwick was the last who was presented, and the Shah, in referring to his late employment in Persia, said he could never forget that it was during his tenure of office as Chargé d'Affaires that the first telegraphic convention was concluded between Persia and Great Britain, for which the Persian Government owed him a debt of gratitude; and on being reminded by the Grand Vizier that Mr. Eastwick in his place in Parliament always supported the interests of Persia as coincident with those of Great Britain, his Majesty said that all Englishmen who had a due knowledge of the East would follow Mr. Eastwick's example. At the close of the formal audience his Majesty was pleased to allow Sir Henry Rawlinson's two little boys to be presented to him, patting the little fellows on the cheek, and saying that he hoped they would follow in the footsteps of their father.

It appears from the last census returns of the wealth, the population, and the earnings of the whole of the United States, "that the average earnings of the whole American people do not exceed 800 dols. a year each."

SOME idea of the enormous wealth of England may be gathered from the prices—rare books, pictures, old China, etc., fetch at public auction. Not long ago a sale of books took place in London at which a copy of the Mazarine Bible on vellum (of which only seven copies are in existence) and also one on paper (of which twenty alone remain) were offered to the public. The copy on vellum brought £3,400, and the one on paper £2,690.—*Indian Church Gazette*.

THE LOSS OF THE CAPTAIN.—A stained-glass window in memory of the officers and men who perished through the foundering of H.M.S. Captain, in September, 1870, designed and executed by Messrs. Clayton and Bell, of Regent-street, will be fixed in the north transept of Westminster Abbey this (Tuesday) afternoon. A brass plate will shortly be laid in front of the window. Two other memorial brasses, recording the names of all who were drowned on the occasion, will also be placed in St. Paul's Cathedral.

THE RIVER MISSISSIPPI.

NEW ORLEANS, JUNE 10.

THE "Father of Waters" and his tributaries afford a natural outlet to the sea for the wealth of right States. The valley through which he passed raised during the year 1871, 625,369,442 bushels of Indian corn, 214,305,341 bushels of wheat, 176,367,370 bushels of oats, 12,643,714 bushels of barley; 6,508,717 bushels of rye. The livestock during the same period was estimated at 4,870,529 horses, 1,059,878 mules, 5,557,717 milch cows, 14,253,715 beef cattle, 19,038,092 sheep, and 23,212,919 hogs. 1,148,116 tons of shipping entered his port of New Orleans in the thirteen months ending August 31, 1872. Of sea-going ships 1,419 were American, 270 British, and 230 of all other foreign flags. Of 90,802,847 dols. worth of exports in the same year, 54,737,369 dols. went to Great Britain. So you see that the muddy Mississippi is capable of doing a very fine business, does a good one, and that the English are largely interested in it. The "Father of Waters" has seen better days. He was blockaded from June 10, 1861, to June 1, 1862, and practically sealed to commerce by a state of war in his valley until 1865. In the meantime his trade had found other channels, and when people got into the habit of sending their goods by any new route, it is difficult to entice them back into the old channels. A great deal of cotton, tobacco, and grain, which used to come down the river to be shipped at New Orleans, now goes up for railway transport to Philadelphi, Baltimore, Chicago, and even New York. As water carriage is always cheaper than land carriage, as "handling" (*i.e.* changing conveyance) is costly, and as merchants do not as a rule pay more than is absolutely necessary for the transportation of their produce, you will ask "what is amiss?" The Mississippi River has bars at its mouth. Not only do its waters deposit their mud as they widen, and consequently lose their velocity, but the more rapid stream which follows, pressing against the slanting bank thus raised, forces it up into "bumps," which vex the pilot's soul within him. He takes a ship drawing 18 feet safely over the bar today, and to-morrow one drawing only 16 feet sticks on a "bump" which has been developed during the night. There are two passes through which large vessels enter and quit—the Pass-à-l'Outer and the South-west Pass. The United States spend 350,000 dols. a year in dredging these passes, with the result that on several occasions during the last four months we have had three ships on the bar for periods varying from a week to a fortnight, and a fleet of thirty waiting to come in and clear. I do not mean to say that the dredging authorities do their work badly. They have a great deal to contend against. They complain bitterly of the tow-boat companies, and with a good deal of reason. This is a free country, and if a man had to ask leave to cross the bar, or even to inquire if it were in a state to be crossed, there would be an end of our glorious Constitution. So he charges the mud at his own sweet will, and, getting stuck, stops everybody else for a fortnight. The formation of the bars at his mouth is not the only trouble that we have with our big river. His conduct is most inconsistent. He raises obstructions where we do not want them, and he evinces the utmost activity in washing down others, which cost us millions to raise. His ordinary level is some feet above the highest ground in New Orleans and the adjacent country. Instead of going down a bank to the river we go up one. The drainage flows from the stream. The banks aforesaid (called levees) are a constant source of anxiety and outlay; and, as I have said, the "Father of Waters" evinces much misplaced ingenuity in destroying them. He undermines them, and they cave in. He heaves at them with a great shoulder of tide, and bursts them out. If they prove too strong for him he leaves them dry, and makes a charge at some point on the opposite side where we are not prepared for an assault. About every five years we have an overflow, when New Orleans is converted into another Venice. In the country this is much more frequent, and planters wake some rainy morning to find a thousand acres of cotton or cane destroyed.

It has long been urged that Government should take this river in hand, as it is quite unfair that one State should be burdened with all the expense of a national port. The national Government does undertake the dredging of the bars in a way, but leaves the levees to be kept up at the local cost. It is now proposed that both works (which are nearly correlative) should be done by the nation. And first as to the bars. At a point about seventy miles below New Orleans on the left bank of the Mississippi stands Fort St. Phillip, on a strip of land only seven miles wide, which divides the river from Breton Island Sound, from which there is a pass into the Gulf of Mexico, with a depth of twenty-eight feet at mean low tide. The new project is to "flank" the passes and their bars by making a ship canal through this spit. There are no engineering difficulties and the estimated cost is 7,400,000 dollars, of which a little more than half is for excavation, and the rest for locks, jetties, breakwaters, &c., &c., all of the strongest construction. This expenditure at four per cent. represents an annual interest of about as much as is now spent in dredging the bars; but not more than twenty feet of water can be maintained on these at any time, whereas the canal would have a permanent depth of from twenty-eight to thirty feet. As big ships pay better than smaller ones, and Government claims tonnage dues of all that enter, it seems to me that it would not be a loser by this transaction. But, unfortunately, there are more than the bars to be "flanked." There is the railroad interest, which owns half the legislatures in America. It was President Lincoln, I think, who said that the time was coming when it would have to be decided whether the railways were to run Congress or Congress run the railways. Our Scotts and Morgans and Vanderbilts are powers in the State. You have to wait a fortnight, I am told, for an audience with the former. Senators, members of Congress, and lobbyists crowd his ante-chambers, and are not offended when told to "call again." But fortunately these potentates are not united. There is an old feud between Scott and Morgan; and Vanderbilt would not be sorry to put a spoke in either of their wheels.

With regard to the levees, poor Louisiana is the naughty boy of the Federal family. It was New Orleans, you know, which vexed the gentle Butler to issue that remarkable order against the ladies who closed their jalousies when he passed and drew their skirts from contact with the gallant fellows who solaced themselves from the fatigues of war by annexing pianos and silver spoons. It was Louisiana which at the last election raised the cry of "Anything to beat Grant!" and went for Greeley. It is Louisiana that will not be quiet under the immaculate Darell, or accept the rule of the veracious Kellogg. Louisiana has given, and is giving, a good deal of trouble, and may get punished by a rejection of the schemes I have mentioned. It is even whispered that the recent unsatisfactory condition of the bars is not entirely accidental. The character of the officer in charge of the work is a guarantee that the best is done with the material at his command, but that such material is indequate for the work is not to be gainsaid. He has only two dredge boats, and no authority, as already stated, to prevent a pig-headed captain from undoing in one hour what it has taken weeks of labour to effect. He has recently abandoned South-west Pass, and concentrated his forces against the bar at Pass-a-l'Outre, not to the satisfaction of those immediately concerned.

As a corn consumer, England ought to take an interest in these projects. Last autumn grain was burned as fuel in Texas and Arkansas for want of means of transport. If the St. Philip Canal be dug corn can be delivered in Liverpool from New Orleans at 64 cents a bushel, or six cents less than its average value in New York, and 19 cents below the average quotations on the Mersey. And you would have a big slice of the carrying trade. The fallacy that grain boats on a voyage through the Gulf of Mexico (got up by interested persons at St. Louis and Chicago) has been exploded by facts.

As I write the Liverpool steamer Memphis, which has been at the Southwest Pass and on its bar for twenty-seven days, comes back with both blades of her screw broken. She waited twelve days for the tugs boats to report a passage, and then had the gratification of finding it blocked by a large sailing ship, which had not waited!—*Correspondent of Pall Mall Gazette.*

PICKINGS FROM PUNCH
OF JUNE 28.

A REWARD WHICH ROGUES REAP.—The County Crop.

TRUMPS.

On the occasion of the Royal meeting between the Sovereigns of Persia and England, when the latter received the former in state at Windsor Castle, it was remarked by people addicted to whist and cribbage that the illustrious guest and hostess represented two court cards—Her Majesty the Queen of Hearts, and the Shah the King of Diamonds.

REALLY THOUGHTFUL.

THE arrangement for throwing the full glare of the electric light from St. Stephen's on to the Shah's bedroom windows at Buckingham Palace, was admirable. How soothing when he came in tired, from a ball, and wanted to go to sleep! Why did not Lord Sydney insist on fireworks all night in the Shah's bedroom, crackers in the cupboard, Roman candles on the toilet table, and catherine-wheels as castors to his arm-chairs?

DOUBLY DESTITUTE.

Vagabonds are generally credited with cleverness; if that is the only credit they get. But street-beggars exhibit want of originality at least as lamentable as their physical destitution. They continue to importune you for a "copper," although copper coin has long been superseded by bronze; and no mendicant asking alms ever thinks of saying, by way of novelty, "If you please, Sir, would you have the kindness to assist a poor man with a postage stamp?"

"ONE FOR HIS NOB."

Yankee Passenger. WHY ON AIRTH DO YOU PUT BLINKERS ON THE HORSES IN THIS BENIGHTED OLD COUNTRY. WE'VE LONG GIVEN 'EM UP IN AMERICA.—I RECKON!"

British Bus-Driver. "WELL, I'LL TELL YER WOT IT IS. IF THEM 'ERE 'OSSES WAS ONLY JUST TO CATCH A SIGHT OF YOU A SITTIN BEIND 'EM THEY'D BE THAT FRIGHTENED THEY'D JUST SMASH THE OLD BLESSED BUS ALL TO PIECES!

AN APPEAL TO SPAIN.

SPANIARDS, noble Latin Race,
Generous, fine, impulsive nation,
Should not wrath at last give place
Now to reconciliation?
Turn death-grapple to salute;
Every man embrace his brother.
Time it is you ceased to shoot,
And began to kiss each other.

WHAT'S IN A NAME?

Mr. Fitzgerald, R. A.—no we mean Mr R. A. Fitzgerald, which is an *autre* pair of *chose*—has written an intertaining account of the doings of the twelve English Cricketing Champions in America. The title of the book is deceptive to the Cockney mind, being called alliteratively *Wickets in the West*. It is not for a moment to be supposed that the Secretary of Lord's ever played cricket in his "West," but he must not be surprised, if at Kennington Oval, he should hear Bill Somebody, the eminent professional, criticise the name thus—"*Vickets in the Vest!* Well, I'd ha' as soon thought o' *Cricket in a Coat!* There is something, you see in a name.

COMMANDING FIGURE.

A GOOD man struggling with the storms of fate is, we all know, a very admirable sight, and also a most agreeable one to those who are themselves in tranquil circumstances. Such a man, so holding his own, we admire, although his own may be contrary to ours. The good old Pope is such a man, and holds his own so; his own claims that is to say: fortunately not the powers he lays claim to. He has the courage of his opinions; and you may esteem that, although you deny them. According to a Roman telegram, in a speech addressed the other day to the Cardinals, His Holiness expressed himself as much grieved to hear that Signor Rattazzi had received Christian burial. His perfectly consistent grief was occasioned by the fact that Signor Rattazzi was a person "who died without the consolation of religion, in obedience to the wishes of his friends." The Holy Father added:—

"Signor Rattazzi always fought against the peace of Italy and the Holy See; still the judgment of God is unknown to us, nor must we seek to guess it. But I experienced a very painful impression on learning from the newspapers that the clergy of Alessandria were present at the funeral obsequies. Those priests showed themselves greater courtiers than ministers of God. I hope, however, that the news given by the papers is false."

A subsequent telegram says that the *Italie* mentions a rumour that Mgr. Salvi, Archbishop of Alessandria, where Signor Rattazzi was buried, has been summoned to Rome by the Vatican, "*alterum audiendum.*" Very likely. He may expect that he will hear a word, and to what effect we can conjecture, though unable to tell what precise word it will be. The *verbum*, whether verb or noun, substantive or adjective, will no doubt be a part of speech such as may be called strong language, if it be not *anathema* itself as a menace if not a judgment; or perhaps some more colloquial expression equivalent to *anathema*. *Ad audiendum verbum* may only mean to receive a wigging; but that is the least that the offending Archbishop can look for. He will learn what the Pope thinks of countenancing the obsequies of an excommunicated statesman. Let us admire the thoroughness and consistency of the Pope in having let him know so much as he has already; and this we can do all the more serenely for that His Holiness is able to pronounce only spiritual censures, and has no power any longer to enforce them by the secular arm. But, in fulminating words, though mere words, boldly in the face of Europe and the World, he stands in a far grander position than that of Ajax merely defying the lightning. He comands the same respect as that which one accords to his predecessor, Benedict the Thirteenth, who whether he was law ful Pope or no, believed himself to be, and having been deposed by a Council which he did not recognise, used to excommunicate everybody regularly twice a day. Perhaps Pius the Ninth will finally do likewise.

MODEST ASSURANCE.

Lady of the House. "Well, Millicent, how do you like your new horse, 'Roland'?"

Millicent. "O, immensely! But he wants a firm hand, you know. He'd very soon run away with me, if I gave him a chance; wouldn't he, Robert?"

Robert (first cousin to Millicent). "Run away with you, if you gave him a chance? By George, if I can judge of 'Roland's' feelings by my own, *I should just think he would!*

MR. PUNCH AND THE SHAH.

"AND now," said Mr. Punch, "to pay my respects to the Shah. You have, of course, seated him on my best divan, Toby, which I trust you had caused to be properly dusted."

So saying, Mr. Punch, with even a more fascinating smile than usual, entered the Chamber of Reception at 85, Fleet Street.

"*Bigzrosh muck warbuth selattyn ti pagbluth blocktinder,*" said Nasser-ed Din, returning the smile, and saluting.

"*Batman colobthun chenica mosherbath corfeiski, digling ahasuerus jonnycrab, helixanthus y pop grodibungus,*" replied Mr. Punch, bowing three times as he alone can bow.

"If you prefer to talk English," said the Shah, "pray do."

"I prefer it very much indeed, your Majesty. Permit me to observe that I am immeasurably and inconceivably honoured by this condescending visitation, and that the day will be dear to me as the most distinguished and fortunate period of my existence."

"That is humbug, and you know it," said the Shah.

"It is humbug, and I know it," said Mr. Punch. "But I desire to exhibit my accomplishments to your Majesty."

"Exhibit your grandmother, and give me a pipe," said the Shah. "I thought I had come to one place where I might talk plain Persian, leastways English, and hear no flummery-flummery."

"To hear is to obey," said Mr. Punch, clapping his hands. Three housemaidens, of extreme beauty and neatness, instantly entered, and various exquisite refreshments were placed before the illustrious pair.

"Not bad-looking moon-faces, those," said the Shah, as the maidens, with deep reverence, withdrew.

"Beautiful myself," said Mr. Punch, "I love to see myself reflected in all about me. May I offer your Majesty some sherbet?"

"Sherbet doesn't go off with a bang, and effervesce like that, at least in Persia," said the Shah. "Are you sure you use the right name?"

"I am like Humpty-Dumpty Sire, in *Through the Looking-Glass* (elegantly illustrated by my friend, John Tenniel), and when I wish a noun to mean anything, I make that noun mean what I wish. This *is* sherbet, Sire, made by a meritorious French widow, from a recipe found in the writing-desk of Shampagnechariemagne, heretofore King of France."

"When at Rome we must do as they do in Rome," said the Shah, pensively.

"No, you mustn't, Sire," returned Mr. Punch, "or you would do without honesty, drainage, punctuality, and soap and water. But in my office you may do as I do. *Lackhibboloom tommywarboy*," he added, raising his glass.

"*Bong flippas dindy gudgeon*, replied the Shah, returning the courtesy. "By the beard of the Prophet, that widow knows what she is about."

"Most widows do," said Mr. Punch. "And how do you like us English, my successor of Darius?"

"Who was he?"

"How should I know, Sire? But it is the right thing to say. We'll make it Xerxes, if more agreeable, as it is equally idiotic."

"I am a Kadjar," said the Shah.

"We have many of your namesakes here, Sire, only their name is spelt with a variation. Your revered father was Mohammed, and his illustrious predecessor was Feth Alis who succeeded to the magnaminous Aga-Mohammed, founder of your unsurpassable dynasty."

"You know everything, I believe, Berglerbeg."

"That, I think, is Persian for Governor, Sire. Yes My eye and Frederick Martin have told me several things about Your Majesty, within the last week. But I am not proud, as every one of my contemporaries has availed himself of the same authority. Is the tobacco to my Lord's liking?"

"Houri's breath," said the Shah, piously. "Now, can I do anything for you? Do you want any diamonds?"

"I make them, Sire, and sell them at threepence a packet. No, Your Majesty, Punch asks nothing of Kings except that they would follow his councels. Those who do not, have a habit of soon ceasing to be Kings. You are wise. I learn that you are going to develope the resources of your country with the aid of my friend Sir Julius de Reuter and his capitalists. I wish your Majesty brilliant success. *Lackshibboloom.* How do you get on with Lord Granville?"

"He is a delightful man. He speaks French beautifully. But"—(*whispers*).

"But your Majesty wants him to speak English?" said Mr. Punch, winking.

"I confess that I would rather have six words that six hundred from a friend, when I have told him my need."

"We'll square it, Majesty. I have sent for him. He is in the next room. We'll have it out with him, and your Majesty shall return to Teheran with your face whitened before the peoples, and shining like the moon in the firmament. Jump up, Sire! Jump, my bounding Bactrian! On to the book, Sire! We will march upon the Foreign Minister in an impressive manner. Steady, Lord of the Lion and the Sun."

And in this wise (Punch carrying the Shah on Vol. 65) went the Shah and Mr. Punch to confer with Lord Granville.

IT is stated on high chemical authority that the last gill of milk drawn from a cow is sixteen times richer in cream than the first portion yielded.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

1160 Sir Charles Napier, Dodgson—Edward Bates & Co.
1321 Wm. Woodbury, Heniman—Farnham & Co.

FOR RANGOON.

938 Louisa, Lever—S. A. and American Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

455 Bluche, Bara—Messrs. Edward Baudry & Co.
1778 Flying Venus, Logan—Edward Bates & Co.
1353 Richard Wright, Cruickshank—Lawrence & Co.

NOT FIXED.

1029 City Camp, Creen—Finlay, Muir & Co.
506 Elizabeth, Narbet—Owen and Okell.
618 Gallilee, Allen—Volkart Brothers.
1347 Golden City, Jones—The Captain.
1076 Hermon, Shaw—The Captain.
1433 Hampden, McDonald—W. Nicol & Co.
600 Marie, Sarenga—Volkart Brothers.
800 Peeress, Morris—The Captain.
1158 Royal Family, Hogg—Lawrence & Co.
1115 Tivoli, Greig—Wallace & Co.
1031 Villa Franca, Peterson—The Captain.
1400 Birmingham, Durham—The Captain.

STEAMERS.

FOR LONDON.

786 Torino, Carrino—Remington & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

1453 Virago, Langlands—W. Nicol & Co.

FOR TRIESTE, &C.

973 Aretusa, Paulovich—Austrian Lloyd Co.

FOR GENOA.

763 Arabia, Caboara—Volkart Brothers.

FOR KURRACHEE.

499 Euphrates, Melville—B. I. S. N. Co.

FOR COAST, CALCUTTA, AND CHINA.

717 Abyssinia, Grey—B. I. S. N. Co.

NOT FIXED.

1178 Bangalore, Burne—P. & O. Co.
1223 Ellora, Fraser—P. & O. Co.
1091 John Adamson, Gaine—W. & A. Graham & Co.
706 Koina, Profumo—Essa bin Khulifa.
690 Mula, Hanna—H. E. H. Dada.
1033 Massilia, Anderson—P. & O. Co.
475 Sir Bartle Frere, Hammond—H. E. H. Dada.
1217 Sunda, Hocken—P. & O. Co.

COUNTRY TRADERS.

FOR ZANZIBAR.

204 Letecia, Nacoda,—H. Thawur & Co.

NOT FIXED.

531 Bushire Merchant, Nacoda—H. A. Sucor Cadoo.
816 Esmail, Jones—N. J. Ebram.
132 Estrelle de Damo, Nacoda—H. Thawur & Co.
809 Fathe Shah Allum, Nacoda—H. J. Noor Mahomed.
380 Fez Rabaee, Pierre—H. A. Esmail.
321 Futteh Salam, Nacoda—J. Noorbhoy.
310 Futteh Sultan, Nacoda—H. J. Noor Mahomed.
125 Keerata Roodrin—Nacoda—D. Bhicajee Khan & Co.
111 Mahi, Nacoda—D. Bhicajee Khan.
363 Teazer, Nacoda—H. J. Noor Mahomed.

ROYAL NAVY AND BOMBAY MARINE

300 Clyde.
993 Columbine, Hereford.
472 Dagmar, Steam Tug, Downing.
Hugh Rose, Campbell.
223 Kwangtung, Elton.
1584 Lynx, Keats.
408 Sind.

NOTICES.

FAMILY HERALD, MONTHLY 6d.

The *Illustrated London News*, in reference to pure literature, speaks of "The FAMILY HERALD, that joy to tens of thousands of innocent English households."

FAMILY HERALD, MONTHLY 6d.

The *Saturday Review* says: "Its Novels and Tales are quite as well written as the best circulating library stories.

"The Answers to Correspondents cannot be fictitious, a romance and a life history being embodied in almost each of them. The Editor is the confidant and confessor in every station of life."

FAMILY HERALD, MONTHLY 6d.

The *Literary Gazette* says: "It must be said of the FAMILY HERALD, that it is the purest reading of all purely amusing literature; it is indeed a family paper."

FAMILY HERALD, MONTHLY 6d.

The *British Quarterly Review* says: "Under the head of 'The Story Teller,' we have novels and tales simpler and purer in structure than in the pages of the other penny serials."

"There are charming verses let into its pages, like sunshine, to brighten them."

"It is well considered with reference to its aims, and is various and amusing, with a fair amount of utility intermixed. Of all these publications we are inclined to consider the FAMILY HERALD the best."

FAMILY HERALD, MONTHLY 6d.

The *Bookseller* says:—"For amusing reading, such as may be admitted to one's household without fear of consequences, we can recommend the FAMILY HERALD. You get portions of a well-written novel, novelettes, useful information interspersed throughout, answers to correspondents, alone worth the money, and a variety of other matters, which will make readers either merrier or wiser, or perhaps both."

N.B.—The FAMILY HERALD may be had at a small percentage over the published price, of all Booksellers; or direct from W. Stevens, 421 Strand, London, for 14s. per annum, post free.

YARROW & HEDLEY'S
SMALL STEAMERS AND STEAM LAUNCHES,
BUILT OF WOOD, IRON, OR STEEL.

23 feet long...seats for 8 persons...complete from £192 to £270.
30 feet long...seats for 14 persons...complete from £260 to £350.
37 feet long...seats for 20 persons...complete from £324 to £430.
43 feet long...seats for 30 persons...complete from £476 to £610.
50 feet 6 long...seats for 60 persons...complete from £860 to £1,040.
&c. &c. &c.

Steamers up to 45 feet in length can be transported on a ship's, deck entire, and ready for immediate use on arrival, or shipped in 3 or more sections.

The above may be used for conveying passengers, carrying cargo, or as tugs.

The total working expenses of a Steamer 43 feet long, amount to 15 shillings a day in England; the consumption of fuel being about 6 cwt., and a man and a boy the crew required.

Paddle and Screw Steamers constructed specially for river navigation, having a very shallow draught of water.

MACHINERY SUPPLIED FOR BOATS BUILT ABROAD.

YARROW & HEDLEY,
Engineers and Builders, Isle of Dogs, Poplar, London.
Prospectuses may be obtained at the Office of this Journal.

BOOTS BY PARCELS POST FROM LONDON.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL,
Sends his First-Class Boots and Shoes for Ladies or Gentlemen
POST FREE

for One Shilling per pair, in addition to his Catalogue Prices.
LADIES' Kid Walking Boots, 18s. 6d.; Enamelled on Glove Kid, beautifully made, 21s.; Soft House Boots, Satinette or Mock Kid, 5s. 6d.; Morocco, or Grey Linen Slippers, 3s. 6d.

GENTLEMEN'S Elastic Boots for Walking or Dress, 21s.; Porpoise Hide Boots—very soft and strong—Elastic or Balmoral, 30s.; Brown or Enamelled Riding Boots, 63s.

For size send a worn boot, or paper pattern of sole of boot.
Illustrated Catalogues sent Post Free.
All Orders must be accompanied by a remittance. Post Office Orders payable at Chief Office. Cheques crossed "Bank of England."

THOMAS D. MARSHALL,
192, OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W.

ENGLISH JEWELLERY AND WATCHES.
MACHINE MADE,
SPECIALITIES FOR PRESENTS, GIFTS, &c.
MR. STREETER,
(Late HANCOCK & Co., Limited,)
37, CONDUIT STREET, LONDON,

invites the attention of OFFICERS and FAMILIES residing in India to his extensive stock of 18-CARAT GOLD and GEM JEWELLERY, WATCHES, and CLOCKS, manufactured by Machinery, and sold at prices from 30 to 50 per cent. cheaper than ordinary hand-made productions.

A Catalogue and Price List containing a large number of Drawings and Sketches representing these special productions (no gold being used of less quality than 18-carat) has been prepared, copy of which will be forwarded, post free, on application.

18-CARAT GOLD JEWELLERY.

18-Carat Gold Bracelets	from £ 5	0 to £50
" Ear-rings	" £ 1	10 to £10
" Lockets	" £ 1	0 to £20
" Suites	" £10	10 to £50
" Chains	Per Ounce £6	6

For further particulars see Catalogues.

GEM JEWELLERY.

Gem Bracelets	from £10 to £100
" Ear-rings	from £ 5 to £ 50
" Lockets	from £ 5 to £100
" Rings	from £ 5 to £500
" Suites	from £50 to £500

For further particulars see Catalogue.

DIAMOND WORK.

Diamond Ornaments of every description. Diamonds and other Precious Stones purchased. See Illustrated Catalogue.

ENGLISH LEVER WATCHES AND CLOCKS,
Specially adapted for hot climates. Durability and time-keeping guaranteed.

For price and description see Illustrated Catalogue.

ORDERS.

All Orders must be accompanied by a remittance for the amount or reference to London Agents,

MR. STREETER,
(Late Hancock and Co., Limited,)
37, CONDUIT STREET, BOND STREET,
AND
BURLINGTON STEAM WORKS, SAVILE ROW, LONDON.

PATENT WROUGHT NAILS.

J. J. CORDES & Co.,
The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

desire to make it known that they have adopted a "Star" or "Cross" as their Trade Mark, and that all Nails now made and sent out by them, except clasp, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every Package sent from their Works is also placed a card bearing their name and address.

Any Nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above, must not be confounded with

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

the quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.

Dee Works:—NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE, ENGLAND.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Account at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposits and allows Interest thereon as follows:—
On Deposits, subject to 6 months' notice of withdrawal, 4 per cent.
Do do 12 do do 5 "

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London Calcutta, Madras, and Hongkong. It also grants drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By order of the Directors,
WM. A. BAKER, Acting Manager.
Bombay, 29th September 1871.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

BOMBAY BRANCH.
LONDON BANKERS.
BANK OF ENGLAND. | LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.

MONEY REMITTED

At current rates of Exchange by the Bank's Drafts on its Branches and Agencies in the East, and

On LONDON	On IRELAND
" SCOTLAND,	" PARIS,

And also on the principal Towns in the AUSTRALIAN COLONIES.

If desired, the Bank will send the Draft direct to the party whose address is given.

INTEREST.

On Current Deposit Accounts interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum, on the minimum Monthly Balances, up to Rs. 100,000, but no interest will be allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000. All Letters should be addressed, and Hoondies made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
Capital Paid up £1,600,000.
Reserved Funds £500,000.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

DEPOSITS of not less than Rs. 500 are received for fixed periods bearing interest at rates which may be ascertained on application.

No interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts.

BILLS are bought and sold on England, Scotland,